

## Algerian man killed in Paris siege

PARIS (R) — Police on Monday shot and killed an unidentified Algerian who held a hostage at gunpoint for nearly five hours in the Paris grand mosque. Hit by three or four bullets in the shoulder and chest, the gunman was too badly wounded to be moved to hospital and died 1½ hours later in the mosque, police said. The hostage, a mosque official, was freed unharmed but another employee shot by the gunman at the start of the siege was taken to hospital with serious injuries to the liver. The gunman entered the mosque shortly after the start of afternoon prayers, when about a hundred worshippers were inside the sprawling whitewashed complex on the left bank of the Seine. The gunman demanded to be flown to Algiers and an Algerian diplomat entered the mosque to negotiate with him. Shortly before 7 p.m. the hostage tried to escape and police sharpshooters fired four shots, hitting the gunman.

# Jordan Times

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## Lanc assails Israeli policies

VIENNA (Petra) — Israel's aggressive policies against the Palestinians living in the occupied territories aim at creating a de facto situation in the Middle East by annexing the Arab territories, former Foreign Minister of Austria Erwin Lanc said Monday. In a press conference held here, Mr. Lanc, vice-president of the Arab-Austrian Friendship Society, described the Israeli occupation authorities' closure of the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem as arbitrary. He said the health situation in the occupied territories was always bad and the closure of the hospital worsened the situation. The Israeli authorities closed the Hospice in last month. The hospital was owned by the Austrian church and rented to Jordan until the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 1967 Middle East war. Jordan has appealed to the international community to exert pressure on Israel to reopen the hospital and several world organisations and the European Community have offered to help.

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## Egypt charges 'Libyan hit-men'

CAIRO (R) — Police have charged five Egyptians, allegedly involved in a plot to assassinate a Libyan refugee, with spying for a foreign country, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The agency said three were accused of plotting to kill Ghazi Said Al Mabrouk, a Libyan political refugee who lives in the Mediterranean resort city of Alexandria. The two others, identified as drivers, were charged with helping the three main defendants to carry out their plot (Libyan dissident leader urges anti-Jadhafi action, page 2).

## Assad meets U.S. congressman

DAMASCUS (AP) — Visiting U.S. Republican Congressman George M. O'Brien met with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to discuss Middle East developments, the official Syrian Arab News Agency reported. Mr. O'Brien arrived in Damascus on Sunday and was scheduled to leave later Monday. SANA gave no other details of the meeting which was attended by U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton. However, the visit was believed related to efforts to secure the release of seven Americans held captive in Lebanon by extremist groups.

## Pakistani opposition reports arrests

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani police began a round-up of opposition activists in Islamabad's twin city of Rawalpindi on Monday, opposition sources said. The sources said they were not sure whether the arrests were linked to riots Sunday by people protesting against the murder of nine members of a family or to an opposition plan for a rally on Wednesday to mark the 38th anniversary of Pakistan's independence. They said police had detained at least six activists and were looking for others.

## Bonn prosecutors to probe SPD funds

BONN (R) — West German prosecutors said Monday they were investigating allegations that the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) evaded tax on donations to party funds by channelling payments through a charitable research foundation. The probe, by the Bonn public prosecutor's office, is the first to implicate the SPD on a major scale in alleged, illegal funding practices by West German political parties, mainly during the 1970s.

## Firebombs found in U.S. army wagons

FRANKFURT (AP) — A cleaning woman on Monday found two unexploded firebombs in railroad sleeper cars used by the U.S. Army on its West Berlin route, police said. They were discovered just four days after a powerful car bomb exploded, killing two Americans and injuring 10 others near Frankfurt. Leftist extremists are suspected in that attack. Frankfurt police said the railroad cars were parked in a city railroad station on side tracks, and that because of a technical fault the firebombs did not ignite.

## INSIDE

- \* Sudan, Iran discuss relations, page 2
- \* Ministry to launch work permit inspection campaign, page 3
- \* Mounting tide of emigration worries Israel, page 4
- \* Keeping deserts at bay, page 5
- \* McEnroe beats Lendl to win Stratton title, page 6
- \* French growth will not halt rise in unemployment, page 7
- \* Australia delays decision on sanctions against S. Africa, page 8

# Masri: Arab leaders gave decisive support to Jordan-PLO moves

By Leila Deeb  
Reuters

AMMAN — Most Arab leaders at last week's Casablanca summit privately gave clear and decisive support to joint Jordanian-Palestinian Middle East peace moves, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Monday.

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Masri said the summit was "successful and satisfactory. This will give us a good momentum and a strong hand in pursuing the peace process with the United States."

Diplomats say U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy may visit Amman soon for talks about the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative, which the U.S. has approved but which Israel regards coolly.

Mr. Masri said Arab leaders had underlined their support for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat as the Palestinians' representative, which is disputed by most headline states that stayed away from the summit.

"More important yet is the clear, decisive support we have received from the individual leaders, almost without exception, which we did not reflect exactly in the communiqué," he said.

The communiqué gave cautious support to the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO. The Jordan Times adds: Press reports from Washington over the past two days have indicated that

U.S. officials consider the outcome of the Casablanca summit as positive, leaving the door open for continued American efforts to pursue Middle East peace efforts. The officials, who were not identified in the reports, pointed out that the conference, while not extending full support for the Feb. 11 accord, did not reject it either. They said Washington would have preferred a total endorsement by the conference of the agreement but that was probably unrealistic, given the strong opposition of Syria and other headline Arab states who boycotted the summit.

The final communiqué of the conference was acceptable under the circumstances, the officials were quoted as saying. It allows the U.S. administration to go ahead with the planned meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, they said. Mr. Murphy was still hoping to be able to travel to Amman soon for the projected meeting, the officials said.

(Continued on page 4)

## Casablanca communique reflects two-pronged Arab compromise

By Lami K. Andoni  
Recently in Casablanca

AN EXTRAORDINARY Arab summit which concluded its work here Friday has kept the door open for headline Arab states yet without blocking the joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace process in the Middle East.

The key to achieving these two apparently contradictory tasks has been the cautious phrasing of the summit position on what turned out to be the most controversial issue discussed during the conference — The Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

According to the final communiqué of the Casablanca conference, the Arab leaders attending the summit gave a qualified support for joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves to find a negotiated settlement for the Palestinian question as long as

Jordan and the PLO do not steer away from the essence and principles of an Arab peace plan endorsed at the Fez summit in 1982.

The Fez plan proposed an independent Palestinian state to be established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip while the Feb. 11 agreement proposes a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

Thus the Casablanca communiqué seemed to please both the supporters and opponents of the Feb. 11 accord and both, ironically, viewed the final communiqué as a "victory."

The supporters of the accord, who lobbied for an Arab endorsement of the agreement during the conference, were pleased with the communiqué and they found in it the needed Arab blessing and support, especially that they believe, as both His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat asserted during the clo-

sed sessions, that the Feb. 11 accord "is consistent with the Fez plan."

On the other hand, opponents of the accord or those who expressed reservations over it were pleased because they were able "to block a full Arab endorsement of the accord."

But, perhaps the most ironic fact about the extraordinary Casablanca summit was that the absence of headline Arab states played a major role against the summit's endorsement of the Feb. 11 agreement.

The Saudi delegation had made it clear from the beginning that it would not allow any resolutions that would lead to a total divorce with Syria and the other absentees. "We are here to play a moderating role between those who attended and the countries which were not able to participate", a member of the Saudi

(Continued on page 4)

## Beirut suffers worst violence in 2 months

### Fierce flare-up seen as aimed at foiling Syrian-backed peace efforts

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militiamen waged night-long artillery clashes across Beirut's "green line" and Syria called on warring factions Monday to sit down and discuss how to heal their differences.

Police said Monday 14 people were killed and 76 wounded in the worst flare-up of factional violence in two months.

The battles with mortars, rockets and recoilless guns engulfed 40 residential neighbourhoods on both sides of the line that splits the Lebanese capital into mostly Christian eastern and mainly Muslim western sections, police said.

Stricken areas included the most populous neighbourhoods of Ashrafieh, Sinn Al Fil and Dora in east Beirut and Mouassibeh, Bourj Al Barajneh, Ain Mreisseh and Manara, including the American University campus where two people were killed, in west Beirut, police reported.

Ten other townships in hills overlooking Beirut also were struck by shells and rockets during the 16-hour battle that tapered off at daybreak into sporadic sniper fire.

Combatants used the morning lull to fortify their positions. Children of green line districts were seen filling sandbags that militiamen installed at sniper nests and mortar posts along with freshly erected earth mounds.

Police estimated 3,500 rounds crashed on both sides of the five-kilometre green line from Beirut's harbour to the foothills of Lebanon's central mountain range.

"There isn't a street that wasn't hit," said a resident of the mostly Christian neighbourhood of Badaro reached by telephone.

"People in pajamas emerged early in the morning to sweep debris from their stricken apartments and to salvage what's left of their shrapnel-torn cars," he said.

An electrician living in the Shiite Muslim Bourj Al Barajneh southern suburb said: "We couldn't sleep all night. Those who had time to reach bomb shelters were lucky."

There was no obvious reason for the upsurge in fighting, but rightist and leftist media said it was designed to scupper Syria's latest efforts to reconcile factions deeply divided over proposals to reform Lebanon's present government system.

Monday's police report upped the casualty toll for the weekend to 22 killed and 134 wounded. The worst previous spasm of sectarian hostilities was in June when 28 people were killed in a single night of green line hostilities.

The battles coincided with renewed Syrian efforts to end the fighting among the main rivals of Lebanon's decade-old civil war.

"All warring factions must sit around a negotiating table to discuss the various overtures and proposals... and pick up what is applicable and what is convenient, to ensure security, stability and better future for the Lebanese."

(Continued on page 3)

## Israel to free 100 Lebanese detainees today

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel will on Tuesday free a further 100 of the Lebanese detainees whose release was demanded by the hijackers of an American airliner last June, a military spokesman said Monday.

The mainly Shiite Muslim prisoners were among 1,200 detainees taken to Atil prison in northern Israel in April after the Israeli occupation army closed its Ansar detention camp in South Lebanon.

After Monday's release, about 250 detainees from Lebanon will remain in Atil, the spokesman said.

The hijackers of the Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane in Beirut had demanded Israel immediately release all the detainees in return for 39 American hostages.

Israel freed 300 detainees from Atil on July 3 and another 100 on July 24. Israel and the U.S. denied they had struck a deal to gain the release of the hostages, freed on June 30.

The army has said that all the prisoners were brought to Israel "temporarily" and would be repatriated once resistance activity declined in border areas of South Lebanon.

However, the resistance movement in Lebanon has escalated its attacks on Israeli soldiers and the Israeli-backed allies in South Lebanon in recent days.



## JAL Jumbo jet crashes with 524 people aboard

TOKYO (Agencies) — A Japan Air Lines Jumbo jet with 524 people aboard crashed Monday in mountainous central Japan while trying to make an emergency landing after reporting problems with a cabin door.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) said a Japan self-defence force helicopter had spotted wreckage on a hill side.

Initial reports from authorities gave no sign of any survivors in what could be history's deadliest single-plane accident. The worst previous one-plane crash was that of a Turkish DC-10 near Paris in 1974, in which 346 people perished.

The JAL plane, on a domestic flight from Tokyo's Haneda airport to Osaka in one of Japan's busiest holiday travel seasons, carried 509 passengers and a crew of 15, said Geoffrey Tudor, a JAL spokesman.

Tudor said the pilot reported "trouble with a door" and U.S. officials at Yokota air base, an American base west of Tokyo, said the pilot asked and received permission to make an emergency landing.

However, the plane crashed

about 6:54 p.m. (0954 GMT) in rugged country about 55 kilometres short of the base. The Japan Defence Agency said the helicopter had pinpointed the location on the north side of the 2,112-metre Mount Ogura, about 10 kilometres east of Saku City and 112 kilometres northwest of Tokyo.

There was no immediate word whether there were any survivors. Police said heavy rain and the rugged terrain were hampering rescue work.

Earlier a ministry official told television reporters that the pilot had said he wanted to make an emergency landing because of damage to a rear door.

The worst ever air crash claimed 583 lives when two Boeing 747s collided on the runway at Tenerife airport in the Canary Islands. The worst crash involving a single aircraft was that of a Turkish airlines DC-10 near Paris in 1974 in which 346 people were killed.

The Boeing had taken off shortly after 6 p.m. (0900 GMT) on what should have been a one-hour flight to Osaka, Japan's second largest city.

A transport ministry official

quoted by NHK Television said the pilot reported losing control of the aircraft about 10 minutes after takeoff, when he was southwest of the capital.

Thirty-five minutes later he told air traffic control: "We don't know where we are." Then the Boeing disappeared from the flight controller's radar screen. NHK quoted the spokesman as saying.

JAL spokesmen said the 49-year-old pilot of the Boeing 747 SR, Masami Takahama, had logged 12,404 hours flying time since joining the company in October, 1966.

The spokesman said 21 foreigners were listed as passengers but could give no details of their nationalities.

They said the passenger manifest included at least 21 non-Japanese names.

The airliner was packed because it was the height of Japan's summer holiday season.

Relatives of passengers of the plane crowded an information centre set up by JAL in an hotel near the airport.

(Continued on page 3)

## West Bank tension rises; 12 fight expulsion order

OCCUPIED WEST BANK

(Agencies) — Tension in the Israeli-occupied West Bank continued to rise Monday as a curfew remained in force and Jewish settlers refused to end their occupation of the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron and repeated announcements over loudspeakers of threats against the Palestinian residents of the occupied town.

Twelve Palestinians freed in a prisoner exchange in May have appealed to the Israeli supreme court to stop military authorities deporting them from the Israeli-occupied territories, their lawyer said.

The Israeli army said a large explosive charge was found at a bus stop used by Israeli army personnel at the entrance to the coastal town of Ashkelon.

An army spokesman said that explosive experts dismantled the charge without casualties.

Israeli army units sealed the

area and arrested a number of suspects.

Explosive experts were also assigned to search for explosives at different similar stations while army and police set up roadblocks. Armed Jewish settlers occupied the Hebron Mosque earlier this week and are threatening to attack the residents of the town if they do not leave the occupied territories.

Reports said that the settlers were using loudspeakers to air their threats. They were also sending armed "patrols" to tour the town under curfew.

Israeli officials have also told Israel's to carry guns for "self-protection" when travelling in densely populated Arab towns in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip (See page 2).

Uri Avnery, a leader of an Israeli-Arab political party, said the Israeli authorities do not seem

(Continued on page 3)

## 1979 treaty 'will not block' Cairo criticism of Israeli acts

KUWAIT (AP) — The existence of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will not prevent the Cairo government of President Hosni Mubarak from denouncing Israel's anti-Palestinian practices.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid was quoted Monday as saying.

He also reiterated that the disputed region of Taba, a narrow strip on the Red Sea, was an integral part of Egypt and that Israel has no right to it.

"Israel will have to know that the existence of a peace treaty will not prevent Egypt from denouncing the recent measures and other arbitrary practices against the Palestinians" in the occupied territories, Mr. Abdul Meguid told the Al Rai Al Am newspaper in an interview.

Egypt and Israel ended their

three-decade-old state of war when they signed the U.S.-sponsored Camp David treaty in 1979.

The treaty entailed the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Egypt's Sinai peninsula. But the Israelis put up a claim on Taba.

"The maps in Egypt's possession prove beyond any shred of doubt that the region (Taba) belongs to Egypt," Abdul Meguid told the paper, proposing that the dispute be submitted to international arbitration "within a specific period of time."

Responding to a question Mr. Abdul Meguid told the paper that Egypt will not accept any conditions for re-establishing diplomatic relations with the Arab powers that have been boycotting it since 1979.

## King cables appreciation to family of heart donor

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of appreciation and thanks to the Hindawi family for their humanitarian gesture in giving permission for transplanting their son's heart to a patient suffering from a chronic heart disease.

King Hussein expressed his pride in Khalid Hindawi's "nationalism and patriotism" for donating the heart of his son, Walid, who suffered brain death in a car accident last week. A team of Jordanian doctors performed the transplant surgery on Friday, marking the first-ever such operation in the Arab World.

King Hussein paid tribute to Mr. Hindawi's "initiative, which has paved the way for other Jordanians to follow."

"You have opened the door of

goodwill and achieved something which had seemed impossible," the King's message to Mr. Hindawi said. "We have been waiting for a long time to see the pioneer who will encourage other Jordanians to give hope to citizens whose life is in danger and await such a gesture."

King Hussein also condoled the Hindawi family for the loss of their son. He comforted them and said, "His loss will rest in heaven, happy with the knowledge that his heart is beating in the body of another conveying a message of love, hope and giving."

Meanwhile the recipient of Walid's heart, 23-year-old Abdul-Khalil Khalil, was in "very good condition" on Monday, 72 hours after the "100 per cent successful" operation, according to doctors.

A spokesman for Al Hussein Medical Centre told the Jordan Times that Mr. Khalil was "eating normally."

## Union Carbide gas leak hits 175 in W. Virginia

INSTITUTE, West Virginia

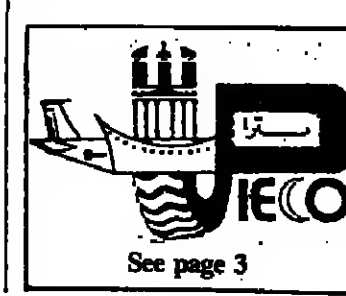
(Agencies) — A 300-metre long cloud of toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticide plant that was redesigned after the Bhopal disaster and at least 175 people were overcome with breathing problems, burning eyes or nausea.

Company and health officials said the cloud contained some methyl isocyanate gas (MIC), which killed more than 2,500 people in Bhopal, India, last December in a leak from a sister Union Carbide plant in the worst industrial disaster ever.

The officials said Sunday's 10-minute midmorning leak involved a combination of chemicals far less toxic than at Bhopal and that there would be no long term medical effects — most of those

affected were released within hours.

But residents of this town of 3,200 were angry. The plant stopped producing MIC for more than three months after Bhopal and the company said it had installed new safety systems worth \$5 million to prevent a Bhopal-style leak.



See page 3



**CAIRO (AP) — A Libyan dissident leader Monday urged Egypt and the world to punish Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi for his policy of sabotage and liquidation of opponents in other countries.**

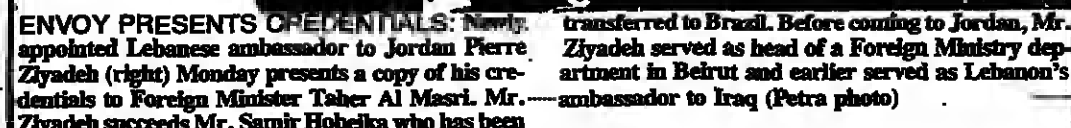
Mr. Bakoush said he had in Egypt also has accused Libya of

He said Mr. Mabrouk was a member of Mr. Bakoush's Egypt-based organisation, which began three months ago 15-minute daily broadcasts beamed to Libya over the state-owned Cairo Radio's Voice of the Arabs.

Iran would study the venue, objectives and atmosphere of the meeting before making a final decision, he added.

An OIC "goodwill committee" trying to mediate an end to the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, two of the OIC's 44 members, is due to meet in Saudi Arabia next month.

1971, "All customs fees and other taxes imposed on goods traded among member states have been removed and this led to a considerable increase in the volume of exchanged trade," the statement pointed out.



## GOING ON

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

21:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (R)	U.K. sterling pound	531.5/	538.5
22:15	Cairo (R)	U.S. dollar	387.5/	389.5
23:00	Bangkok (R)	W. German mark	138.1/	139.1

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

Lemon (green)	280 / 220	Water Melon	300 / 200
			130 / 90

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Collection of paintings by 19th Century  
orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal  
alweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.  
- 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.  
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Century's Memorial (Military Museum):  
04:28 .....  
05:59 ..... (Sunrise) L  
12:41 ..... D  
16:21 .....  
19:21 ..... Mag  
20:51 .....  
.....

20:45	Bahrain, Doha	(R)	Swiss franc	166.5/	169.5
21:10	Baghdad	(R)	Syrian lira	33.7/	34.7
21:15	Jeddah	(R)	UAE dirham	105/	105.5
21:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai	(R)	U.K. sterling pound	531.5/	538.5
22:15	Cairo	(R)	U.S. dollar	387.5/	389.5
23:00	Banazkok	(R)	W. German mark	138.1/	139.1

Eggplant (large)	100/30	Potatoes	260/180
Eggplant (small)	140/100	Radishes	270/220
Figs (green)	380/300	Sweet Melon	80/50
Garlic (without leaves)	350/300	Tomatoes	100/70
Grapes	230/180	Vine leaves	90/40
Lemon (green)	280/220	Vine fruits	500/400



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Regent to inaugurate Arab youth camp

KARAK (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, the first Arab youth camp organised by Forum Humanum will open Thursday at Mu'ta University. Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafza said. Dr. Mahafza said that the camp aims to acquaint participants with Jordan's history and development from the days of the Great Arab Revolt.

## Ministers visit Balqa Governorate

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Minister of Justice Riyadh Al Shaka'a and Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari paid an inspection visit Monday to Balqa Governorate where they were briefed by Balqa Governor Mejjim Al Khureisha on the various departments in the governorate. The governor also explained the Salt Municipality plan to carry out a sports city project to provide facilities for youth.

## Muasher reviews cooperation with CAEU

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher Monday discussed with Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi, the council's activities and fields of cooperation between Jordan and the CAEU.

## Department of parks established

AMMAN (Petra) — A new department of parks has been established at Amman Municipality to replace the department of gardens, a source at the municipality said Monday. According to the source, the new department will be responsible for implementing a comprehensive plan for planting trees, establishing parks, developing the Amman National Park and establishing nurseries for the production of trees and shrubs.

## Municipality tackles rodent problem

AMMAN (Petra) — A total number of 7,142 sites infested with rodents within the boundaries of Amman were treated with poison during July and 312 stray dogs were humanely killed in the same period. Amman Municipality also helped other neighbouring areas combat rodents and stray dogs by providing materials and manpower for the purpose.



REGENT INSPECTS MILITARY TRAINING: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday conducts an inspection tour of military training sites where he was briefed on the training programmes. Prince Hassan praised the high standard of training and the calibre of the Armed

Forces. Attending the training sessions with the Crown Prince were the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the chief of staff and a number of high-ranking Armed Forces officers.

## Nsour, Irbid officials discuss planning issues

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Al Nsour Monday said that the government's new national development plan for 1986-1990 aims to strengthen Jordan's economy, encourage production, create new job openings and to spread out development gains equally throughout the Kingdom.

"Equal development gains which we aim to spread equally are labour, social work and projects as well as education opportunities," the minister said. Dr.

Nsour made these remarks during his meeting with Irbid Governorate officials and added that the government's new policy will allow regional decision makers to participate in outlining plans for their districts during the coming development plans. "We also aim to give local leaders the right to share in preparing any development plans in their regions as well as training them on how to prepare their future plans," Dr. Nsour said.

Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali

Al Amin said that Irbid's developmental plans have achieved their goals with great success under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. He praised the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Planning and expressed hope that organisational planning would develop to reach its goals.

During the meeting, a number of ministry officials explained the steps which have been adopted by the ministry in preparing the coming development plan and the bases for drawing up regional development projects.

## Ministry to launch work permit inspection campaign

Haj Hassan urges employers, foreign workers to abide by labour regulations before Sept. 1

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan Monday announced that the ministry will carry out a national campaign as of Sept. 1 to ensure that all foreign workers who have obtained work permits are working in the jobs specified in their permit.

Mr. Haj Hassan, who made these comments during a regular meeting of the employment committee at the Ministry of Labour, urged all local companies employing foreign labourers to abide by the laws and regulations issued by the ministry.

"Legal action will be taken against all companies which do not abide by our regulations and foreign labourers will be deported if it is found that they are not working in the same job as licensed in their working permits," Mr. Haj Hassan said.

He also emphasised the importance of giving priority in employment to Jordanian labourers.

This, he said, will benefit the country's economy and will minimise the employer's or company's expenses since local workers' wages are often lower than foreign labourers' wages.

"By giving Jordanian labourers employment priorities you will also stabilise the Kingdom's foreign currency accounts and will increase the country's revenues and national income," he stated.

The minister explained that the ministry's new policy is in harmony with the government's policy

and the due attention it is giving to the conditions and developments of the local market and the labour force.

The Ministry of Labour earlier announced the end of August as the deadline for all foreign labourers in Jordan who do not have work permits to "correct their situations and conditions before officials take further action."

In an earlier interview Mr. Haj Hassan said that the Jordanian labour market has a large deficit in many professions and specialisations and that Jordan is forced to import many foreign labourers every year to cover this deficit.

He pointed that after the 1972-1975 three year development plan the number of foreign labourers increased to 155,000, out of which 122,000 were Egyptian workers.

## Arab League, U.N. agencies to discuss joint social programmes

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arab League, in cooperation with United Nations' social development agencies and organisations, will hold a three-day sectoral meeting for social development expected to open on Aug. 19, informed sources at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development told the Jordan Times Monday.

The sources, who preferred not to be identified, said that 30 renowned consultants, experts and regional directors of Arab League and United Nations' social development agencies will participate in the meeting.

The first sectoral meeting of the 'Arab League and United Nations' social development agencies was held in Tunis in January 1983 and one of its recommendations called for the convening of another meeting in an Arab League country, the sources said. Jordan was chosen to host this second meeting and the Ministry of Social Development will be concerned with arranging the venue, the meeting's organisation and secretariat.

Participants are expected to discuss joint projects prepared by the Arab League and United Nations' social development organisations and which are ready to be implemented.

The sources did not elaborate on the type of joint projects, but they said that the meeting is highly important in terms of the participants' expertise and joint social development projects to be implemented, sponsored and executed by these two organisations.

## Dakhqan stresses importance of agricultural council decisions

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Monday emphasised the importance of implementing resolutions passed recently by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC) which aim to revive and develop the agricultural sector in Jordan.

The minister was addressing two committees set up by the

HAC and charged with handling import and export policies. He said that the government is concerned with developing agriculture and will give due care to this sector to ensure its contribution to the national economy.

At the meeting marketing problems, as explained in a working paper submitted to the HAC, were discussed.

## Visiting Arab children attend activities at local youth club

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab children, currently visiting Jordan upon an invitation from Her Majesty Queen Noor, Monday visited the Friends of Children Club in Jabal El Lweibdeh. The children were briefed on the history of the club and the services it provides to Jordanian children.

The children watched a documentary at the club's theatre which discussed desertification,

ways of planting it and projects to plant trees and shrubs in the country. The children joined in with games and competitions and drew the map of the Arab World on one of the walls at the club.

The children later visited the club's branch at Um Uthman where they listened to a speech from one of the host children and were entertained by Jordanian folklore singing.

## Jordanian-Palestinian cultural heritage festival opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian-Palestinian cultural festival will open today at the Housing Bank complex organised by the Islamic cultural and charitable society in Hebron in cooperation with the Housing Bank.

The head of the society, Mrs. Seham Al Jaffal, said that the 10-day event aims to support the steadfastness of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and to show the sufferings of Arab citizens under the Israeli occupation authorities. It also aims to highlight the role of charitable societies and organisations in the community and the importance and history of national heritage.

The festival will also highlight the historical role of the Hashemite family in support of the Palestinian cause and His Majesty King Hussein's keenness on giving priority to backing Arab citizens and their institutions in the occupied Arab lands.

The event will also illustrate through documents, the role of the Hashemite family in modern Arab history since the start of the Great Arab Revolt under the leadership of the late Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali. Mrs. Jaffal added that the festival will include pavilions for children's and general books as well as Jordanian and Palestinian ornaments dating from 1900.

## JAL jet crashes with 524 aboard

(Continued from page 1)

Television cameras showed women in tears, clutching each other to their breasts as they confirmed that the names of members of their families were on the passenger list being made public by JAL.

Others, including small children, gathered at Osaka airport to pray and await further information on the fate of the plane's passengers.

JAL spokesmen told reporters a military helicopter pilot had seen the burning remains of the aircraft strewn across the northern slopes of 2,000-metre high Mount Ogura, deep in Nagano prefecture's mountain range.

The site of the crash indicated that the aircraft was far off course, according to NHK Television. A Nagano housewife told NHK an aircraft flying over her house Monday evening "was lower on the left side and appeared to be on the verge of falling."

"When it disappeared there was a big flame... followed by white

smoke which turned into a black mushroom-like cloud," she said in a telephone interview.

The flight between Tokyo and Osaka, Japan's two biggest cities, is one of the most popular in a densely populated country whose roads and railways can barely cope with the traffic, especially during holidays.

Kyodo news service quoted unidentified witnesses as saying they saw a plane make a long turn and then saw "red and black flames."

The report of a plane on fire came from the pilot of a U.S. air force C-130 cargo plane and the other from a Japanese air force C-130 cargo plane, Japanese news reports said.

At Yokota, a public affairs officer said in a telephone interview that the control tower had given permission at 7 p.m. (1000 GMT) for the JAL plane to make an

emergency landing. He said he had no knowledge of the report that a U.S. pilot had described an aircraft on fire.

NHK also said there was a thunderstorm in the area about the time of the crash, just before dark.

The worst commercial aviation disasters worldwide until Monday were:

— March 1977: 582 killed in a collision of two Boeing 747s operated by Pan American and KLM in the Canary Islands.

— March 1974: 346 killed in the worst single-plane accident when a Turkish DC-10 crashed short of Paris.

— June 23, 1985: 329 killed when an Air India Boeing 747 crashed off the coast of Ireland, apparently because of an explosion.

— Aug. 19, 1980: 301 killed in a fiery emergency landing of a Saudi Arabian L-1011 jet at the airport

in the Saudi capital of Riyadh.

— May 25, 1979: 273 killed when an American Airlines DC-10 crashed on takeoff in Chicago.

— Sept. 1, 1982: 269 killed when a Korean Air Lines 747 was shot down by a Soviet fighter after flying through Soviet airspace near Sakhalin Island.

— November 1979: 257 killed when an Air New Zealand DC-10 taking tourists to the south pole struck a mountain in Antarctica.

— Jan. 1, 1978: 213 killed when an Air India Boeing 747 en route to Dubai crashed less than two minutes after taking off from Bombay.

— December 1974: 191 killed when a chartered Dutch DC-8 returning Indonesian Muslims from Saudi Arabia went down in Sri Lanka.

— August 1975: 188 killed when a chartered Moroccan Boeing 707 crashed near Agadir, Morocco.

## Geostatistics seminar starts

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised seminar on geostatistics, organised by the executive committee for the Shidiyah phosphate project, began Monday at the Jordan Electricity Authority premises.

Addressing the opening speech of the seminar Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Hisham Al Khatib stressed the importance of holding such symposiums, especially those related to vital projects such as the Shidiyah phosphates project. Dr. Khatib pointed out that this project has, for the first time in Jordan, used advanced techniques, to calculate the reserves of phosphate at the site and to assess the quantity and quality of the reserves.

President of the Jordanian Geologists Association, Ali Abu Rabeh, said that specialised seminars are an integral part of the process to keep abreast with modern technological techniques. The holding of this seminar will help extend the benefits of scientific studies and their applications in geology and mining, the project's director Sameh Al Madani said. He added that the geostatistics method is characterised by a low error percentage and by its technological requirements which save time and costs.

Taking part in the seminar, which will run until Aug. 21, are specialists in geology and mining from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Arab Mining Company and the Jordanian Geologists Association.

## Tension rises in West Bank

(Continued from page 1)

to understand that the problem in the West Bank "is a political one, not a military one."

"The people in the occupied territories are getting more and more desperate and therefore are more apt to indulge in terrorist acts," Mr. Avnery told the AP.

Of the urgings that Israelis should carry guns when travelling in Arab-populated areas, Mr. Avnery said: "Every (Jewish) settler already is armed to the teeth, and it hasn't helped so far."

Meanwhile, an attorney for 12 former Palestinian inmates freed in a prisoner swap on May 20 held a news conference in Jerusalem to protest Israeli plans to expel them.

The army has told 31 of the 1,150 Palestinians freed in exchange for three Israeli soldiers that they would be deported from the West Bank and Gaza Strip because they had not been able to

prove permanent residency there.

Lawyer Lea Tsemel, who represents 12 of the 31 Palestinians, told the news conference the deportation orders violated an agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to allow the men to live in the place of their choice.

Israel has said the expulsion orders were legal and it had asked the ICRC to find countries willing to take the guerrillas.

Ms. Tsemel said her clients had no other domicile and should be allowed to stay in the West Bank. She said 12 of the Palestinians facing the Israeli deportation order have appealed to the supreme court.

One of the Palestinians facing deportation told reporters he was working abroad when the 1967 Middle East war broke out. Israeli authorities ignored his repeated requests to join his family and

later he infiltrated back.

Sentenced to a 20-year prison term for "armed infiltration and membership in a terrorist organisation," Mahmud Abdallah Al Taamri, 35, said he spent 16 years in jail.

"That is enough. Now I want to live in peace and security with my family and to get married," he said.

In a blow to Israeli efforts to impose tougher measures against suspected Palestinian activists, the supreme court on Monday temporarily barred the expulsion of a former bookstore owner, Khalil Abu Ziad.

Israeli authorities say Abu Ziad was a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A military review board has said there was insufficient evidence for Israeli claims he had been involved in planning a guerrilla attack and the deportation should be reconsidered.

## Beirut suffers worst violence

(Continued from page 1)

Damascus Radio said Monday.

The radio added: "To move towards national dialogue is better than exchanging fire across the green line... and for each party to express their demands is better than creating a status-quo in their area, which, in time, will be an obstacle in the way of Lebanon restoring its health."

Main Lebanese factions acknowledge that a Syrian role is vital to help end the civil war, but they agree on little else.

A new coalition, the "National Unity Front," last week demanded abolition of the tradition of sharing out power among the country's various religious sects.

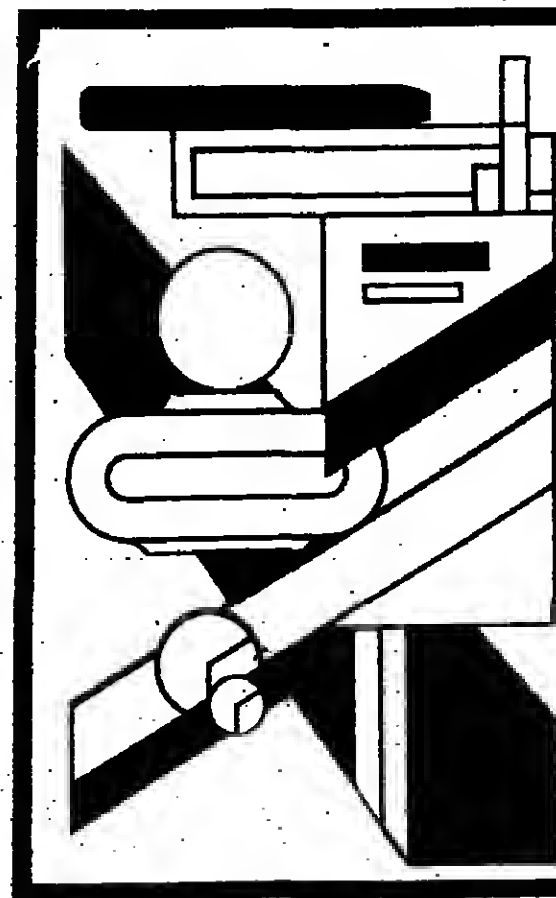
This is seen as a threat by the Maronite Christians who have controlled the presidency since independence in 1943.

The community appeared to close ranks recently when former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Syrian ally, healed a seven-year rift with the powerful Christian-Dominated "Lebanese Forces" militia.

Mr. Franjeh and pro-Syrian Muslim leaders have called for President Amin Gemayel to resign. But chances that he would do so receded, after Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad received him for talks in Damascus last week.

Victims of the latest violence included a student and another man killed when shells hit the campus of the American University of Beirut (AUB).

An AUB communique said four people were injured, two of them seriously and appealed for the university to be spared "deadly sniper bullets and criminal shelling."



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# Jordan Times

## Mounting tide of emigration worries Israel

By Masha Hami Ton  
Associated Press

TEL AVIV, Israel — Rina Pushkarna's vegetarian restaurant is known as much for the ready smile she gives to customers as for the food. But her eyes well with tears when she talks about how her dream of settling in Israel has faded in disillusionment.

One year after arriving in Israel from India with her husband and two children, Mrs. Pushkarna, 26, is planning to depart soon and vows never to return.

She will leave thousands of dollars poorer, a victim of Israel's skyrocketing inflation, growing unemployment and economic turmoil caused by an unsteady government policy.

"To my heart, I am Jewish and I

feel for this country," Mrs. Pushkarna said. "But I have children to care for. I can't lose everything because of a feeling."

The Israeli government views Mrs. Pushkarna's departure with distress. The record-breaking tens of thousands who are expected to leave Israel this year are an embarrassment to this nation of 3.5 million Jewish immigrants. Government officials have launched an unprecedented series of programmes aimed at stemming the tide.

In virtually no other country is emigration viewed with such loathing.

"Those who go are viewed with some bitterness. The feeling is that every time someone leaves, things get harder for those of us who stay," said Mort Dolinsky, a New York-born Israeli and spokesman

for the Jewish Agency, which provides loans to new immigrants.

Life in the rolling hills and Mediterranean coastline of Israel has never been easy: famine, fierce Roman Warriors and Arab marauders have driven Jews from the land of Israel in the past.

Economic problems are largely to blame for the latest exodus.

Israel's inflation rate, which reached 445 per cent last year, is heading toward 300 per cent in 1986. Economic programmes enacted under pressure from the United States and aimed at long-term results have made things tougher now, especially for new immigrants trying to start afresh.

The net number of Jews emigrating from Israel, calculated by subtracting those arriving from those departing, is expected to

double in 1985 from last year's figure of 15,000. That figure already was more than five times higher than the 2,600 Israelis who left in 1983.

"We thought we had finished forever the problem of the wandering Jew, and suddenly we are facing the phenomenon of the wandering Israeli," Yossi Kucik, a moving force behind the return-to-Israel programme, said in an interview.

More than half the Israelis who leave go to the United States, said Mr. Kucik, a senior official in the Ministry of immigration and absorption. To combat that problem, Israel plans job fairs in October in three U.S. cities.

Representatives of high technology industries will go to the

fairs prepared to offer jobs to qualified Jewish applicants, Mr. Kucik said.

In addition, satellites will be used to link government officials by television with immigrants in several U.S. cities in a special two-hour programme to discuss returning to Israel.

Mr. Kucik won't reveal the cost of the programmes but said Israel must do something at any cost.

"The relationship between Israel and its citizens is like the relations between a couple. Separation is very painful, and certainly, it weakens our country," said Mr. Kucik, who is Israeli-born.

Mrs. Pushkarna was prepared for some hardships when she left a comfortable life as a housewife in

Bombay — but not as many as she encountered.

"We came because of what was in my heart. But that wasn't enough to live on. We lost what it took four or five years of my husband's life to earn," she said in an interview while sitting at a table in her restaurant, which was empty on a weekday afternoon.

When Mrs. Pushkarna and her husband, a sea captain on a freighter, first came here and opened their Indian restaurant, it seemed like a formula for a perfect life. Not only were they in Israel, but her husband had left his nomadic job to live fulltime with his family.

But as taxes increased, wages were frozen and unemployment inched up, fewer people could afford to eat out and the cost of running a business increased.

### Advantages outweigh risks

IN justifying its refusal to attend last week's Arab summit at Casablanca, Lebanon said that the agenda included the subject of the Palestinian refugee camps on its soil and therefore the Beirut government was unable to discuss anything that it considered an "interference" in its own internal affairs.

In fact this excuse could not be justified as it lacked the power to convince anybody of its logic and simply because the summit was called basically to help find an end to the Palestinian people's ordeal thus helping Lebanon itself in its endeavours to find solutions for its own problems.

We can only conclude that it was Damascus which had dictated to Lebanon this feeble excuse so as to ensure its absence from the important Arab gathering.

The Syrians were against the summit for reasons best known to themselves. But for the Lebanese prime minister, Mr. Rashid Karami, to justify his country's boycott of the conference by contending that "Arab solidarity could not be achieved from what stemmed from Arab difference" is something completely different. It would not help Lebanon a bit if Beirut added its right to pursue an independent policy with the rest of the Arabs to the string of government powers already handed over to Damascus, and if Lebanon did not even care about the results of a summit that could truly help the Lebanese solve their crisis.

The implications of such a negative policy by Lebanon are all too clear, and therefore we can only suppose that calls that have been made by some Lebanese leaders lately to commit Lebanon to Arab summitry under all circumstances and conditions.

The Lebanese well know that some of their major problems are but a reflection of what is happening elsewhere in the Arab World. And although it is true that Syria is a dominant force in Lebanon and can do a great deal to make or break the country, the Lebanese cannot possibly hope to live by Syrian bread alone.

It takes a lot of courage for the Beirut government to tell the Syrians off on this particular question of Lebanon's relations with the rest of the Arab World. But the inherent advantages in such step may by far outweigh the risks involved.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: 33 years of self-sacrifice

JORDAN SUNDAY celebrated the 33rd anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. The Jordanian family remembers the sacrifice and the endeavours that the King has been making over the years to serve this country and achieve progress and prosperity for its people.

Over the past 33 years, King Hussein served as an ideal example for other leaders through his relentless and constant work that has turned the Jordanian citizens' dreams into reality, and transformed Jordan into an oasis of stability amidst a turbulent region.

King Hussein's endeavours to improve the country's social and economic standards and to strengthen its defences are a well-known and deeply felt fact, and his wisdom and guidance have become a beacon for further progress. The past events proved that his country is strongly united behind its leader, and through his guidance it was able to achieve much progress. The Jordanian people take pride in the King's leadership and pledge constant allegiance to the Hashemite throne.

#### Al Dustour: Towards the November summit

THE ARAB masses who followed up with concern the Casablanca Arab summit now look forward towards the coming summit to be held in Riyadh in November. But until then, the Arab masses will follow with greater concern the achievements of the two committees set up by the Casablanca summit to try to reconcile Arab countries with the purpose of reestablishing Arab solidarity at this critical stage.

Jordan has always shown greater keenness on maintaining this solidarity and joint Arab action and is therefore concerned with the success of these committees. Jordan believes that the Arab countries have no alternative but to unite if they want to confront their common enemies and preserve their rights and their territory. But we must admit that the task of the mediation committees is rather hard because some Arab countries which helped to deepen inter-Arab divisions and did not attend the Casablanca summit are adamant in their wrong stands and they think this attitude will achieve for them regional gains.

If the committee make success, then the Arab masses will be full of hope again. But if they fail to bring about reconciliation, then the Casablanca summit could be considered the last Arab leaders gathering for a very long time.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Summit endorsed Feb. 11 accord

THE IMPORTANT outcome of the Casablanca summit was that it left the door open for all Arab countries to come forward and take part in the coming summit in Riyadh. The Arab leaders have thus enhanced the Arab league's stand and paved the way for solving inter-Arab differences and disputes. The two committees formed to bring about reconciliation among various Arab League member countries.

The Casablanca summit can be said to have made success in the sense that it made a new initiative and new moves designed to re-unite the Arabs. This summit also paved the way for Jordan and the PLO to move ahead and canvass international support for their plans to regain Arab territories and ensure the rights of the Palestinians.

The Casablanca summit blessed the Amman Feb. 11 accord and considered it as a vehicle for implementing the Fez Arab summit resolutions.

## Israel's 'reforms' have hit no tangible bottom

From Middle East Focus

ALTHOUGH ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres's latest round of austerity measures for Israel represent the most serious attempt taken so far to get a grip on a crisis-ridden economy that is dependent on U.S. aid, there are early signs that the latest programme will once again fail to bring the economy under control.

Announced by emergency decree by Peres on July 1 in the wake of the collapse of a series of voluntary agreements among government, management, and labour leaders, the austerity measures consist of the following:

\* A \$500 million cut in government spending, comprised of a \$250 million cut in subsidies for basic commodities and another

\$250 million cut in government services.

\* An 18.5 per cent devaluation of the shekel to a rate of 1,500 to the dollar.

\* A partial 3-month wage and price freeze.

\* A laying off of 10,000 public sector employees.

While welcoming some of the features of the July 1 measures, most observers felt they did not go far enough. A July 8 Wall Street Journal editorial concluded, "Unfortunately, the emergency measures imposed — including (the) 18 per cent devaluation of the shekel against the dollar — still fail to get to the root of the problem." The London Economist, on July 12, concurred. Even Peres's economic adviser, Amnon

Neubach, conceded publicly that the measures do not constitute the type of fundamental reforms that the economy desperately needs.

According to most economists, Israel needs to cut at least \$2 billion from its proposed \$24 billion fiscal 1985 budget. But monthly spending levels are already running well ahead of the proposed annual target — meaning that even with the \$500 million cut, spending will probably exceed \$24 billion. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the \$500 million cut will be actually implemented or not cancelled out by subsequent spending adjustments.

Last year, for example, the experts had recommended that Israel cut between \$2 and \$3 billion from its proposed \$23 billion fiscal 1984 budget. Nevertheless, spe-

nding actually rose to \$25 billion, despite the fact that Peres announced a series of seemingly impressive budget cuts — thanks to the Knesset's refusal to implement them in their entirety and to the passage of a supplemental budget appropriation at the end of the year.

Many economists also believe that the \$250 million tax increase will be counterproductive. At a time when the private sector's output is at a standstill and tax increase will only serve to reduce productivity, a far better approach, they believe, would be to slash taxes so that the private sector could afford to make the investments in new plant and equipment that are necessary for economic growth.

In addition, the new wage and

price freeze is already showing signs of being watered down. One day after Peres's austerity measures were announced, the Histadrut, the quasi-government labour federation that represents some 90 per cent of Israel's workforce, staged a one-day nationwide strike that by July 16 had resulted in the reinstatement of the August and September cost of living adjustments for wages — a move which undermines efforts to end the inflation-inducing policy of indexing wages and prices.

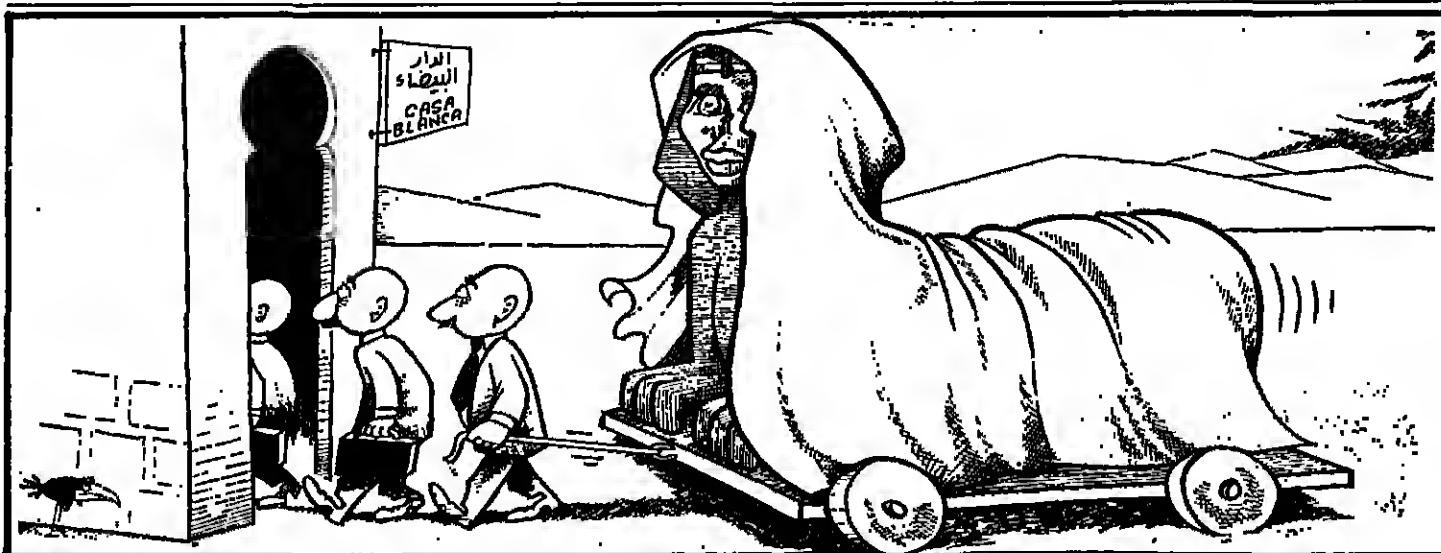
Furthermore, Peres gave in to the Histadrut's demand that he drop his plans to fire immediately the 10,000 government workers. Instead, the Histadrut will be given the opportunity to negotiate the number and method of laying off the employees, ending any

hopes of significantly paring down the size of the bloated public sector.

As the result of all these factors, Israel's economic outlook remains grim. July's inflation rate is expected to climb to at least 25 per cent, which on an annualised basis would push the rate to quadruple digit levels. This rise, along with the ballooning budget deficit and heavy foreign debt — the highest per capita in the world — may bring Israel close to economic disaster by the end of the year.

In such a case, Israel would be certain to ask the United States for an increase in assistance well above the \$4.5 billion Congress is expected to pass this year.

Middle East Focus is published in Washington by the National Association of Arab-Americans.



### Summit communique reflects compromise

(Continued from page 1)

delegation told the Jordan Times following the open session on Wednesday.

"The views of the absent countries should be considered," he added.

Well-informed sources told the Jordan Times later that the Saudi leaders were in constant touch with the Syrians while King Hassan of Morocco revealed at a press conference on Saturday that he kept daily contacts with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. As the host of the conference, King Hassan had two concerns: First, not to allow the summit to collapse any controversial issues. Second, not to allow the conference to be a divisive turning point in Arab history, as most observers had predicted.

Therefore, according to reliable

conference sources, the king played "a conciliatory role" to bridge the different points of view which surfaced during the conference and to reconcile between those present and the absentees. Yet there were other factors that played a crucial role in determining the final outcome of the summit, including the scheduled summit between the two superpowers and the anticipated dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the American administration.

According to speeches made by key Arab leaders in the opening sessions as well as during the heated debates that followed, parts of which were leaked to the press from the closed sessions, there was a consensus on the need to develop a unified Arab position prior to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit

or at least to reiterate Arab commitment to the Fez plan since it is the only plan which enjoys Arab consensus.

The problem faced by the participants, however, was that it was not possible to come with a new Arab position in the absence of some key Arab countries and to solely reiterate the Fez plan may undermine joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to lift the peace process of the ground.

Therefore, according to the participants, the Feb. 11 accord had to be mentioned in the final communique even if it was not endorsed. Delegates told the Jordan Times that discussions over the accord and on phrasing the summit's position on joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves dominated most of the

sed sessions and bilateral consultations.

On Saturday, political observers were puzzled over a statement made by King Hassan during his press conference. He indicated that he was expected to explain the Feb. 11 agreement to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The fact that the summit has mandated the Moroccan king "to conduct the necessary contacts with both the U.S. and the Soviet Union to explain the Arab stand" gave way to strong speculations here that there had been a "tacit agreement between several key Arab states that King Hassan would convey an Arab endorsement of the Feb. 11 agreement to the two superpowers."

### 'Arabs gave decisive support to Jordan-PLO moves'

(Continued from page 1)

Reports also said that Mr. Murphy had made it clear to the Israeli ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Meir Rosenne, that the U.S. administration still intends to go ahead with the meeting provided that Washington receives some "additional assurances that the meeting will eventually result in direct Arab-Israeli peace talks."

Washington is clearly hoping to conduct the meeting before Congress resumes its sessions in early September from its summer recess, some reports said. There were also strong indications that President Ronald Reagan is planning to introduce a major new arms package for Jordan and Saudi Arabia in September, the reports said.

Meanwhile, Kuwaiti newspapers said Monday Arab states which boycotted the Casablanca summit face isolation if they also shun the next one, tentatively scheduled for Riyadh in November.

"We know that those who failed to attend (the Casablanca talks) now have a last chance to change their stance," the Al-Sayassah and Arab Times dailies said in editorials.

This chance, they said, lay with the committees set up in Casablanca to try to improve Syria's relations with Iraq and Jordan, and Libya's with Iraq and the PLO.

on time and in place, the rejectionist extremists could face total isolation, not only in the Arab World but internationally if they do not attend," the papers said.

Syria and Arab hardliners have criticised the Feb. 11 accord, but Mr. Masri said the communique left the door open for reconciliation with five of the 21 Arab League members who did not attend the summit.

"The drafting committee considered both Arab and Jordanian positions. It found a formula that voiced the summit's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, while leaving the door open for clearing the Arab atmosphere," he said.

Mr. Masri repeated that Jordan did not want a confrontation between conservative and hardline Arab states and said he hoped the next Arab summit scheduled for November in Saudi Arabia would be held. Collective action mattered to Jordan, he said.

He denied press reports of differences in Morocco between Jordan and the PLO about soliciting Arab support for the peace initiative.

"There were no differences at all. The cooperation and coordination between us was on a very high level, and we are fully satisfied. Some within the PLO differed with their own leadership.

We consider this an internal PLO matter," he said.

In Washington, on Monday, a senior State Department official said Mr. Murphy will visit the Middle East soon.

The official, who asked not to be named, said Mr. Murphy would visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt and possibly other countries, but declined to give dates, citing security reasons.

He said Mr. Murphy had no immediate plans to meet a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during his trip.

The official said that while such a meeting had not been ruled out, a list of possible Palestinian participants was still under consideration.

"We don't expect pyrotechnics, we don't expect major unexpected breakthroughs," the official said. "There is an assumption, however, that we will come back with some progress on the (peace) process," he added.

He said Mr. Murphy's visit was the latest in a long series aimed at keeping up momentum in moves towards negotiations.

The U.S. official did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Murphy would visit Syria, which opposes the Jordan-PLO accord.

He said that although the United States recognised that the Soviet Union has interests in the region, "we don't see them playing a

helpful role now."

But he added: "It would add to the acceptability of a Soviet role if they recognised Israel."

Meanwhile, a member of the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation said Monday he hoped Mr. Murphy would meet the team this month.

Hanna Seniora, Palestinian editor of Al Fajr newspaper in Jerusalem, said he believed the United States was prepared to accept four of seven Palestinians proposed for the talks.

Mr. Seniora, who is on the list, said he was willing to consider calling for a moratorium on Palestinian resistance attacks during the talks.

"I hope that before the end of this month we will see a meeting with Mr. Murphy in Amman," he told a meeting of the foreign press association.

Mr. Seniora said the aim of a meeting with Mr. Murphy should be normalisation of relations between the PLO and the United States, which has made recognition of the organisation conditional on its accepting Israel's right to exist.

## Fear pervades black townships under state of emergency

By Victor Mallet  
Reuters

NEW BRIGHTON, South Africa — A state of emergency imposed by the South African government last month has intensified the antagonism between security forces and black residents of this troubled Eastern Cape township.

"There is a feeling of hatred, of panic, and there is a feeling of bitterness," said Methodist Minister Milton Matiwane, 39, at his church outside Port Elizabeth.

"White people look at it as the government trying to bring about order," he said. "On this side it's not seen like that. If you want to talk about the state of emergency in political and racial terms, the gulf between black and white people is even wider."

"It is not seen as government action against violence. It is seen as white oppression of black people who are trying to say: 'We are also South Africans, we are also human beings.'"

Troops and police in armoured personnel carriers patrol the tense townships day and night. Schools lie empty, some burnt and damaged by stone-throwing, while children who have boycotted classes for four months play in the streets.

Hundreds of residents have been detained or gone into hiding. Others say they are afraid to go out after dark for fear of being arrested or beaten by the security forces.

Mr. Matiwane, whose colleagues Hamilton Dandala and Andile Mbete were both detained and then released a few days later, believes "that the state of emergency and the mass detentions may temporarily curb the rioting and bloodshed that have gripped this economically depressed region for months."

But he adds: "New leaders will spring up, new organisations will spring up."

A black school principal here, who asked not to be named, said rioting had decreased since the emergency was declared on July 21 because fear of the security forces had increased.

"People are scared to walk on the streets at night. People are being brutally attacked... quite a number of people have been sjambokked (whipped)," he said.

The emergency powers, introduced by the white minority government to try to stamp out the township unrest which has killed more than 500 people in the past 18 months, has given the security forces a free rein to act.

In Port Elizabeth townships they appear to be imposing an unofficial curfew, residents say. "After seven p.m. you can't walk because the policemen are all over and they might shoot you," says Sonny Boy Matebe, who says his brother Welome was shot dead by a black policeman in nearby Veeplaas on July 25.

Police say a petrol bomb was



thrown at the black policeman's house on the same day. The policeman fired one shot with his pistol, but it was not known if anyone was hit.

In another incident on July 23 at a school in nearby Zwile township, police shot dead two teenage youths and injured other people, including four teachers.

The police version of events is that 150 youths attacked a group of four policemen with stones near a school, and the policemen retaliated with a shotgun. Some of the crowd then fled into the grounds of the school.

Mavis Manga, the mother of Thozamile, one of the dead youths, said in a letter to the local newspaper:

"He was shot when police came to the grounds of his school... I am so sad. I used to have a boy and a girl. Now I only have a girl. There is nothing I can do. But I beg the government to put an end to the killing of innocent children."

Detention does little to change the anti-government views of South African blacks. Methodist Minister Andile Mbete, detained for four days in a local prison where he says there were 34 people in one cell, described the state of emergency as a desperate move by the government.

"From the talks I had with those who were interrogating me I think they are not very sure what they are doing," he told Reuters. In prison he held Bible studies and discussions with other detainees.

He said he was questioned by police about the sermons he had given and about funeral services, which have increasingly become mass protest gatherings following bans on other anti-government meetings in the area.

Phumzile Dandala, the wife of another detained and subsequently freed Methodist clergyman, described how she heard the dreaded knock on the door when troops came to take away her husband at 2.30 one morning.

"It is strange for them to detain ministers, people who have been trying to make peace in this area," she said.

Even funerals of unrest victims have now been strictly curtailed by the government, which is also trying to stamp out school boycotts and black consumer boycotts of white shops in the Eastern Cape.



## Keeping desert at bay with aerial seeding

By Zhang Guang

THE RAINY season is approaching. Light biplanes appear over vast expanses of desert areas in north and northwest China. As the planes fly past at a height of five metres above the fields, grass seeds are spread evenly from sprayers, and the sandy land is soon covered.

One month after the rains, lush green grass sprouts up from the sandy soil.

Since 1979, China has done a great deal of experimentation into seeding from the air onto sandy and other bare soils, and has achieved good results.

China has vast barren highlands, desert and semi-desert areas, which are sparsely populated. To spread seeds over large areas by plane can save manpower and money and raise the efficiency 60-fold compared to doing the same thing by hand.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the Special Flight Bureau of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, grass seeds have been spread over 430,000 hectares of grassless and sandy lands over the last few years. About 85 per cent of the seeds sown have survived in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and Shanxi, Hunan and some other provinces. Many sandy areas have been turned into grazing land in three years after seeding. At the same time creeping dunes have been halted.

Bucheng county in Hunan province is one of the key aerial seeding areas. Previously, local people didn't think that north China

sheep could be raised there. But now, aerial seeding has changed all this. Flocks of Xinjiang fine-wool sheep grow there plump and sturdy.

From 1980 to 1984, over 5,130 hectares of grass-land were created by aerial seeding in Naushan Pasture in the county, which produces an average of 22,000 to 39,000 kilograms of dry grass per hectare every year. The grass-producing rate is 81-225 per cent higher than that of natural pastures.

The Tengger Desert in western Inner Mongolia has an average annual precipitation of less than 200 millimetres. Through four years' efforts, scientists have at last succeeded in sowing grass by plane in this area. The vegetation cover rate has increased from only 0.2 per cent in the past to 15 per cent.

Chinese scientists have gained experience in aerial seeding. They select the suitable places — sandy land with undulating slow-moving dunes on the banks of dry lakes — as aerial seeding experimental centres. They use seeds of appropriate plants, such as *Artemisia sphaerocarpa* (sand wormwood) and *Calligonum mongolicum* that are drought-enduring and easily adapted to sandy areas. They spread seeds at the proper time — from late June to early July, when the rainy season begins.

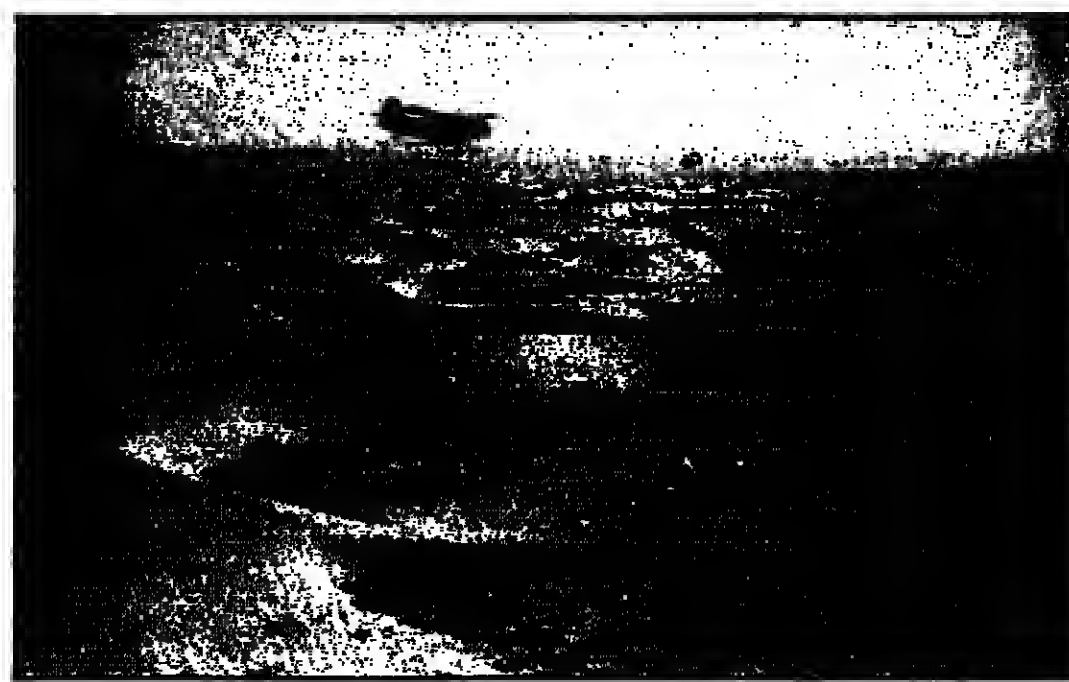
The Taigeriao area, with similar natural conditions as the Tengger Desert, was once part of an unstable desert region. After spraying grass seeds, it has become a fixed-dune section.

The Yulin area is located between the northern part of the Loess highlands and the southern edge of the Muus desert in Inner Mongolia. Before aerial seeding, the vegetation cover rate there was only 10-20 per cent, but two years later, it had increased to 80-90 per cent. This area used to be hit by sandstorms on an average of 66 days each year. This has dropped to 16 days a year now.

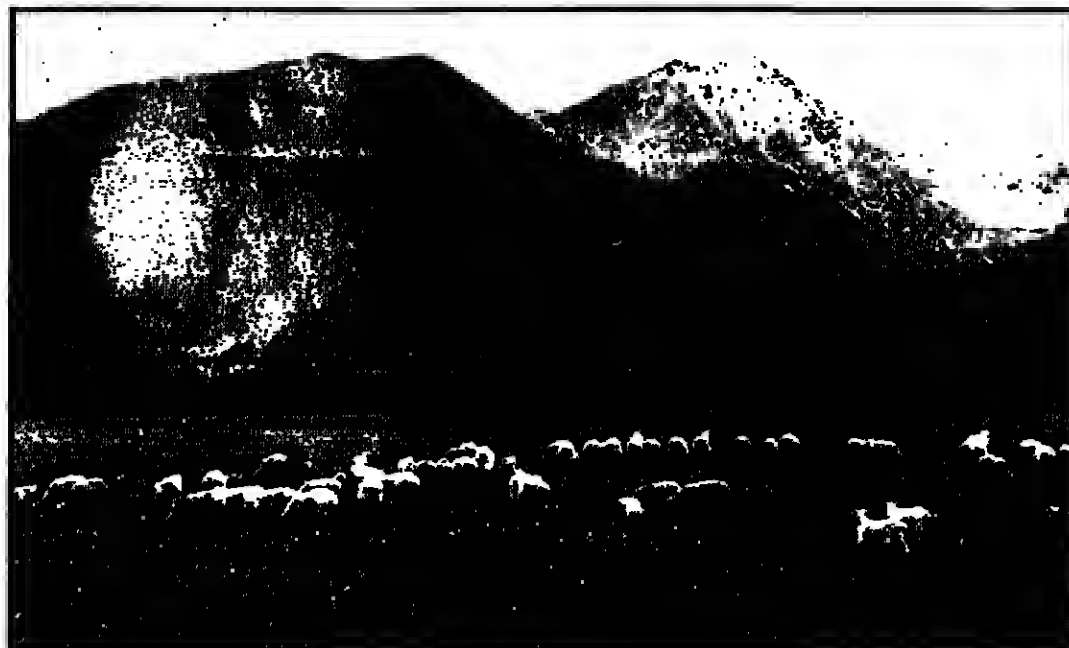
The Shanxi province, 62,700 hectares of land was covered by aerial seeding from 1981 to 1984. As a result, the total vegetation rate of the area has increased from 50 per cent to more than 85 per cent; the amount of soil erosion has decreased by 70 per cent. The annual output of grass in the area has increased from 4,000 kilograms to 19,000-52,000 kilograms per hectare. It used to take half a hectare of grassland to feed one sheep, and this has been lowered to 0.06 hectare.

The same successful results have been achieved in the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau area and in areas of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, where there is little rainfall.

Seven species of grass seeds have been used in plateau areas. The seeding can withstand temperatures of 15 degrees Centigrade below zero. They flourish earlier and wither later than natural grass. In rain-deficient areas like Xinjiang, the best aerial seeding time is the snowy season. The seeds are sprayed into the snow in winter. When it melts in the spring, the seeds will soak into the soil — China Features.



A plane sprays grass seeds over desert areas in north-west China (China Features photo)



A herd of sheep grazing in a pasture (China Features photo)

## Harare's hamburger politics

By Dick Pitman

Cattle ranchers and wildlife managers are clashing in Harare over the slaughter of a few hundred wild buffalo. At stake is a \$70 million European Community beef export quota and the future of a Zimbabwean wildlife industry whose earnings could surpass this figure.

HARARE — Steak and hamburger could make big money for Zimbabwe, especially if the country obtains a \$70 million export quota to export beef to the European Community (EC). But EC officials are insisting that the slaughter of wild Cape buffalo be completed first.

On the face of it, this is one of the less urgent crises faced by African wildlife today. Only a few hundred out of a buffalo population of 50,000 are to be killed. But more is at stake than a few hundred beasts, and the issue has caused an acrimonious debate between conservationists and the government.

Wild buffalo are carriers of all three Southern African strains of foot-and-mouth virus. They have been implicated in 31 out of 32 outbreaks of the disease within Zimbabwe since 1960. The EC has stipulated that, under the terms of the Lome convention, the entire country must be free of foot-and-mouth disease for at least 12 months before it can start selling its quota of 8,100 tonnes of beef to European customers.

Most of the export beef will come from large commercial farms in the north of the central Zimbabwe plateau, where there are no wild buffalo. Contact between beef cattle and buffalo still occurs several hundred kilometres from the beef-producing region, in sparsely-populated lands surrounding the Hwange National Park in the northwest and the Gonarezhou National Park in the southeast.

The EC veterinarian commission insists that all contact between cattle and buffalo within Zimbabwe's borders must be halted before the country receives a clean bill of health. So Zimbabwe has ringed both these parks and the surrounding lands with a vast and expensive series of fences which wild game cannot penetrate.

Outside the fences lies a zone several kilometres wide within which all cattle must be vaccinated. This is enclosed by a cattle fence. Finally, a series of buffer zones are enclosed by the third and last of the fences. All the wild buffalo still living within the vaccination and buffer zones are being shot. Thousands have already been killed, and today there are only a few hundred left to be slaughtered.

Zimbabwean conservationists, led by the Wildlife Society, query the fairness of insisting that the entire country must be free of foot-and-mouth disease. Tiny countries such as Swaziland, they point out, are allowed to export their beef as long as they remain unaffected by the disease, even when it occurs just over the borders of neighbouring countries. They believe that geographical distance, rather than national borders, should be the determining factor.

Most of the doomed buffalo herds are living in areas with poor

soils, erratic rainfall and scattered human populations, suited neither for large-scale agriculture nor intensive cattle ranching. Here a rural economy has developed in which wildlife is an important source of cash and food. The income generated by safari hunting has helped to pay for schools, clinics and other facilities. Hunting also provides supplies of cheap meat.

The removal of the buffalo from the region makes it much less attractive to the big game hunters; as hunters go, so go local jobs. The change also "tends to push these lands back towards conventional cattle grazing and land abuse, instead of towards the careful wildlife utilisation we have been encouraging", said a senior National Parks official.

Across the border in Botswana, the EC beef export agreements led to an uncontrolled expansion of herds, during which huge areas of land have been degraded by overstocking. Though conditions in Zimbabwe may not lend themselves to destruction on such a scale, wildlife and parks managers within the government are alarmed.

The National Parks Department fought the buffalo elimination programme up to cabinet level. It argued that the correct use of buffalo outside the parks could ultimately create economic benefits, equal to, or greater than, the beef exports. Since there are still local strains of foot-and-mouth disease against which there are no vaccines, the department reasserted its plan to restrict the elimination zones with disease-free buffalo herds, bred from calves captured before they are old enough to carry the infection.

Tests have shown that such animals remain free of the disease indefinitely. For a while, it seemed likely that the EC would fund the development of these herds and the eventual restocking of the denuded areas.

The idea has now run into strong opposition from the EC veterinarian commission, and the Zimbabwe government is not keen to press the point before the implementation of the new Lome agreement establishing quotas between Europe and its "Third World" trading partners. Local ecologists feel that the EC are keeping the restocking plan alive just long enough to stifle opposition to the buffalo slaughter from within their own bureaucracy in Brussels.

Beef export dreams are likely to sabotage another plan involving buffalo: their domestication and eventual use as draft animals in remote rural areas. Where tsetse fly prevents the use of oxen and farmers are too poor to buy tractors, the buffalo could bring about a minor agricultural revolution, shortening the working hours of the poorest farmers.

Dr. John Condy has devoted much time and effort to the successful domestication of the Cape buffalo — which, unlike its Asian cousin, was hitherto believed

untameable. At the Henderson research station near Harare, buffalo meekly pull carts and ploughs around, nuzzle their guardians affectionately, and, when they are in a good mood, can even be ridden. There is little chance that tame buffalo can be deployed into rural areas while the EC restrictions are still in force.

The \$70 million carrot which the EC is dangling in front of Zimbabwean politicians and cattle ranchers is so tempting that the conservationist schemes have been dismissed. The EC rebate scheme acts as a powerful inducement to get the exports moving: the difference between the world beef price and the EC price will be returned to Zimbabwe in the form of improvements and aid to small-scale communal farmers.

Minister of Agriculture Senator Denis Norman describes the European contract under the Lome Convention as "a quality market that is very valuable to us." Though the Lome Convention actually states that only "a part of a country" need necessarily be free of foot-and-mouth before exports are permitted, there is a reluctance to argue the loss with the EC veterinary commission until the contract is signed, sealed and delivered.

"At the moment they want to see the whole country clear", Sen. Norman says, "and so we'll start from that point. Once we've got in, perhaps there will be room to manoeuvre." There is good reason to treat this claim with scepticism. With a 6,000 tonne beef mountain of its own, does the EC really need African meat? There is no guarantee that Zimbabwe will actually be able to sell its quota to countries with beef surpluses.

But among cattlemen, the ex-



Zimbabwe: European import rules demand the slaughter of 50,000 valuable Cape Buffalo (Earthscan photo)

port quotas are gospel. Eddy Cross, general manager of the parastatal commission charged with marketing Zimbabwean beef, states bluntly that "the Lome agreement is a matter of survival."

The country's ailing beef industry has been hard hit by prolonged drought. The commercial cattle herd had declined from its 1977 peak of 3.2 million head to 2.3 million head by 1984. It will take at least five years to restock to previous high levels, during which time domestic meat shortages may occur as meat is exported.

Fritz Meyer, chairman of the Safari Operators Association, views the issue from another perspective: "There is worldwide

overproduction of beef. Reductions in cattle numbers, with a corresponding increase in wildlife leading to a more diversified system of land use, will not only benefit the land, in the long run, but will also be of greater financial benefit to the people."

He points out that in 1984 the Zimbabwean beef industry earned \$53 million from roughly 85 per cent of the country's agricultural land. During the same period, safari operators, often hunting over rural areas like those inside the buffalo elimination zones, earned \$10 million from less than 8 per cent of that land area. At the same time trophy fees were providing immediate cash benefits to district

councils. The conservationists insist they have no desire to cause the loss of contracts worth millions in foreign exchange. They believe that the question is more complicated than this. All over the "Third World," the standards of the industrialised North are being imposed on countries still struggling to find their own social and economic patterns of development.

A local wildlife resource — capable of supplying many needs for rural people — is being sacrificed. Wildlife, Mr. Meyer says, "can now rival gold in economic significance." If it turns out to be the case, Harare may yet regret its hamburger politics — Earthscan feature.

## Swiss minority fights for survival

By Anthony Williams  
Reuter

SAVOGNIN, Switzerland — A rare form of life is fighting for survival in the Alpine pastures of south-east Switzerland.

Not a mountain goat or a bird of prey, the endangered species is the Rhaeto-Romansh people who make up just 0.8 per cent of the Swiss population, down from 1.1 per cent in 1941.

This week the Lia Rumantscha, a lobby group for Switzerland's 50,000 Rhaeto-Romans, has been marking — not celebrating — the people's 2,000-year history.

"No reason to celebrate," wrote the Lia Rumantscha ahead of a week of lectures and cultural events in this village in Canton Graubunden, the area in which most Swiss Rhaeto-Romans live and speak their ancient language, Romansh.

"The history of Rhaeto-Romansh is known to be the history of permanent retreat and continual loss of territory."

Rhaeto-Romansh dates back to 15 B.C., when the Romans conquered Rhaetia, an area comprising Vorarlberg and Tirol in Austria, the eastern cantons of Switzerland and parts of Bavaria and Wuerttemberg in West Germany.

Outside Switzerland, 530,000 people now speak Rhaeto-Romansh in Italy — half a million around the north-eastern Italian city of Udine, and 30,000 in the Dolomite valleys in south Tyrol. Of the 6.4 million Swiss, about 70 per cent use German as their first language, 10 per cent French and 10 per cent Italian.

In the mid 19th century, Romansh was spoken in a thick swathe of Graubunden canton. Now speakers of the language are dotted about the canton in isolated pockets.

Toni Cantieni, member of the Swiss Parliament and President of the Lia Rumantscha, spoke at an opening ceremony in the Scuolnada dal pievel Rumantsch (meeting of the Romansh people) of a permanent fight to maintain the language.

"This fight grows from day to day," he said. "The permanent influence of the German language continually brings new difficulties and new problems."

German speakers invade the ski resorts on which Graubunden depends economically. Romansh people seeking work outside tourism often look to the German-speaking towns of Zurich — the Swiss financial centre — or Bern, the seat of government.

Bernard Cathomas, secretary of the Lia Rumantscha, says the aim

of the Scuolnada is to awaken a feeling of solidarity and strengthen the self-confidence of the Romansh people.

"We want to build a new identity and launch a language movement," he told Reuters.

The week's series of cultural events is aimed at bringing greater contact among the Romansh people, who speak various dialects, not all of which are mutually comprehensible.

More specifically, the Lia wants to build up a strong economic basis for the language, to expand its use in education and the media and to promote use of a supra-regional Romansh.

Heinrich Schmid, a professor at Zurich University, has created Rumantsch Grischun, a language which incorporates all the five most important dialectal variants of Romansh and which will be used in official documents if parliament approves a pending project to produce more laws in Romansh.

Although the Swiss electorate voted overwhelmingly in 1938 to make Romansh the fourth national language, its supporters say little has yet been done to make it official.

While realising, as Mr. Cantieni puts it, that German is still the "bread and butter" language, the Lia wants Romansh to be the language in which all subjects are taught throughout the schooling system in Romansh regions. At present Romansh is used for teaching only until the age of 10 in Rhaeto-Roman villages.

Even if Prof. Schmid's Rumantsch Grischun is adopted as a common form of Romansh, the dialects will not be forgotten.

Chasper Stuphan, head of Romansh radio and television at the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, wants to increase the limited time available for programmes in Romansh and to continue to emphasise dialect variations.

And writers like Vic Hendry, whose books are standard reading in Graubunden schools, also maintain the language by producing modern literature in their own dialect.

Cathomas expects up to 10,000 Romansh speakers to have attended the week's events, which ended with a procession.

But the organisers of the scuolnada, the first of its kind, are aware of the uphill struggle they face. The question posed ahead of the meeting was:

"Can we fulfil the fundamental requirements necessary to keep this minority language alive and ensure the existence of our linguistic community?"

## Thousands join tough Christian pilgrimage in Ireland

By Colin McIntyre  
Reuter

LOUGH DERG, Ireland — Every year, thousands of people spend three days fasting, barefooted and with little sleep, on a lonely island for what is called the most Spartan Christian pilgrimage in the modern world.

Surprisingly, perhaps, most of the pilgrims are young. Last year 50 per cent were under 25 and some days 90 per cent of them are under 20.

Lough Derg, a large lake in a remote part of county Donegal near the border with Northern Ireland, has been a place of pilgrimage for nearly 1,500 years. During the Middle Ages it attracted people from all over Europe.

Each year during a brief 11-week season from June 1 to Aug. 15, an average of 30,000 people head for St. Patrick's purgatory, a cluster of austere stone hostels, halls and a big green-roofed basilica occupying every scrap of land on a rocky island in the middle of the lake.

During this period the island is closed to all other visitors.

The object is penance — through a gruelling regimen of silent prayer, continuous walking, standing and kneeling outdoors in all weathers without shoes.

Pilgrims must go without sleep for 24 hours and may have only one meal a day, of dried bread or oatmeal cake, black tea and the famous "Lough Derg soup" — hot water with salt and pepper.

Most people come with a specific problem in mind, such as forthcoming exams, marriage difficulties or a sickness in the family, according to the prior of St. Patrick's, Monsignor Gerard McSorley.

Others come to give thanks for something that has happened to them, or just to take stock of their lives without outside intrusions. Newspapers, radios, television

and cameras are banned, as is alcohol, though cigarettes are allowed as the sole concession to human frailty.

"When people are deprived of things they previously considered essential, most discover they do not need them all the time," Monsignor McSorley said. "They also find that without them they can concentrate better on fundamental questions."

Most visitors come from Ireland, the majority from the British-ruled north, but the pilgrims also include Americans, French and Germans and others from as far away as Australia.

Remarkably on the number of young people coming to the island, Mon-McSorley said: "If just the older generation was here, you might say: 'What's the future in it?' but it has a very active place in the Irish church."

"I think there is a message for the established church in the fact that so many young people are prepared to accept the rigours of Lough Derg. Maybe we are not giving them enough of a challenge."

According to popular legend the Lough Derg shrine was founded by St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland who brought Christianity to these shores in the sixth century A.D., though there is no firm evidence to support this.

One legend says St. Patrick came to kill a serpent that had been terrifying the local people. Its blood spilled out and dyed the lake, giving rise to its name, "Red Lake."

In the Middle Ages pilgrims, after 15 days on bread and water, did their penance in a cave barely high enough for a man to kneel. Asked to explain the meaning of the pilgrimage, Mon-McSorley replied: "Lough Derg is an experience. You can talk all day about it, but until you go through the whole thing and come out the other end, you won't see the sense of it."

## Advertisers now try to lead by the nose

By Sehyon Johi  
Associated Press

NEW YORK — Commercial advertisers who have been concentrating on the eyes and ears are now trying to lead buyers by the nose.

An increasing number of American Department stores and other retailers are mailing promotional letters with scent strips which, when pulled apart, release the fragrance of perfumes or after-shave lotions.

Publishers are also inserting scent strips in fashion magazines and women's wear periodicals while detergent manufacturers are sending the "clean and wonderful smell" of their soap in mail.

"You just cannot describe fragrance," said David Rnbi, advertising director of the fashion magazine, Vogue. "Packing the scent is the only way."

The packing was made possible by the development several years ago of the process of microencapsulation by NCR Corp. Scents, stored in millions of tiny capsules in semi-liquid form, are released when the capsules are ruptured.

The microencapsulation was first used to produce carbonless

paper for typewriters, but its main users have turned out to be perfume manufacturers, said Ray Sayers, vice president of 3M company in St. Paul, Minnesota, which holds a patent for "fragrance bursts."

A strip of paper, usually 2.5 centimetres wide and 14 centimetres long, on which microcapsules are pasted, releases fragrance when pulled apart.

"You simply open a page of a magazine or a promotional letter and a scent will leap up to your nostrils," Mr. Sayers said.

"A scent strip packs some 50 million tiny capsules in an area no larger than six square centimetres, with each capsule containing 100 per cent genuine perfume supplied by manufacturers," he said. It costs between two cents and five cents to make one sampler of fragrance burst, Mr. Sayers added.

Mr. Sayers said 3M Company also has "a scent library" which stores more than 100 different smells ranging from pleasant fragrance of perfumes and fruits to odours of a garbage dump, city gas or even a skunk.

Arcade Inc., of Chattanooga, Tennessee, another major microcapsules maker, said its scent strips uses one pint of perfume to

make 60,000 pieces of 3 square-centimeter strip. A normal magazine insert costs 35 to 45 for 1,000 strips, said Gaines Campbell, a company spokesman.

There are some obstacles to advertising through scent strips, however.

First, there are limits on the number of these ads that can run in any one issue of a magazine. Two scents might mix and create a third, affecting both fragrances. That is why, Vogue's Rubi said, his roagazine has a policy of running not more than two ads in one issue — one in front and another in the back of the magazine.

Another problem is the cost. A full-page scented layout in Vogue costs about \$28,000 more than a regular full-page ad, Mr. Rubi said.

But for Fred Hyman, president of Giorgio, a leading perfume manufacturers based in Los Angeles, it is worth spending so much money to advertise through the scent strips. "It is the best way to market and promote fragrance," he said in a telephone interview.

Giorgio, which grossed \$110 million last year selling perfumes for both women and men, body creams and spray, plans to spend \$10 million on advertising this

year, up from \$6 million last year.

Mr. Hyman said. Bob Mackie, a designer who introduced a perfume called Bob Mackie earlier this year, believes that the ads make the scent accessible to a lot more people, which is good, said Evelyn Shriver, his spokesperson.

But he has no immediate plans to advertise his perfume in magazines, since more and more perfume manufacturers are inserting their samples in magazines, mixing up fragrances, Ms. Shriver said.

"They can also be very annoying to some readers who are sensitive to all these overwhelming smells of perfumes or even allergic to them," she said. But most magazine sellers are happy with scent strips.

In addition to women's magazines, periodicals including travel and leisure, Architectural Digest and men's magazines like Playboy and GQ also carry scent strips. "We like to stock these magazines," said Hansoty Kaushik, manager of an eastern newsstands store, in mid-town New York. "They give out refreshing fragrances in the store where air tends to be stale and unpleasant."



## McEnroe beats Lendl, wins Stratton Mountain Grand Prix

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vermont (R) — John McEnroe swept Ivan Lendl 7-6 (7-4), 6-2 in the finals of the Stratton Mountain Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday and took a career edge over Lendl in the process.

The top-seeded McEnroe made it 12 wins in 23 matches against Lendl and collected the \$40,000 winner's prize as well as a new automobile. Lendl received \$20,000.

McEnroe, whose last cha-

mpionship victory came in Atlanta at the end of April, said he felt better about his game than at any time in the previous few months. "My serve and volley was the best it's been all week, but I did reasonably well from the back court, too," McEnroe said.

"When Lendl started to serve and volley I knew he was frustrated and was changing his game."

After a delayed start because of rain, McEnroe raced to a 3-1 lead in the match and was serving at 40-0 when rain once again delayed the contest.

When play resumed, McEnroe held serve with an ace, but the one-hour 25-minute delay had given Lendl time to reflect on his strategy and at 2-4 he broke McEnroe for the first time in the match and went on to even games at 4-4.

Games went on serve to the tie-breaker in which McEnroe took a commanding 5-1 lead win-

ning it by 7-4.

Service problems plagued Lendl in the second set.

In the opening game, Lendl double faulted at break point to fall behind 1-0. After McEnroe held for 2-0, Lendl again double faulted at break point to trail 3-0.

Lendl delayed defeat when he broke McEnroe when the American was serving for the set at 5-0. The Czechoslovak held serve in the next game but McEnroe did not waste his second opportunity to serve out the match, smashing a service winner to complete a love-game.

Lendl said the double faults were the result of trying to do too much with his second serve. "I was trying to put more spin and speed on my second serve," he said. "That led to the double faults."

Lendl was unhappy with his game all week but felt the tournament had afforded him "some good practice."

The Stratton Mountain Grand Prix, played on Decourse II hard courts, comes just three weeks before the start of the U.S. Open and is considered a warm-up for that Grand Slam event.

In an all-American doubles final, the unseeded pair of Scott Davis and David Pate upset the Davis Cup doubles duo of Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, the top seeds, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6.

## Grouse shortage mars Britain's 'Glorious 12th'

KELSO, Scotland (R) — The 'glorious 12th', traditional start of Britain's grouse-shooting season, dawned inglorious Monday as shoots were cancelled for lack of birds and sportsmen were offered clay-pigeons as a substitute.

The plump wild grouse normally proliferate on the moors of Scotland and northern England where landowners and wealthy American tourists indulge in the costly and singularly British sport each year.

But stocks this August are severely depleted. The British game conservancy group says the fall in numbers is mostly due to a growth in disease passed on to sheep, which graze on the heather-covered moors, and an increase in predators like foxes.

Many Scottish shoots were cancelled. The Palatial Glenaeles Hotel in the borders obliged conservancy groups and blood sports opponents alike by cancelling its usual celebrations and inviting guests to use its clay pigeon shooting range instead.

Former Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home, now Lord Home of the Hirsel, appealed last week for more contributions to find ways of stemming the decline in grouse stocks.

Sheikh Hamden Al Maktoum of the United Arab Emirates, himself a Scottish landowner, gave £100,000 (\$140,000) towards grouse research in 1984. The nationwide "bag", or catch,

on Tuesday was expected to be disappointingly small, threatening Scotland's rural economy because good years draw hundreds of foreign sportsmen.

Lord Biddolph of Makerston, supervising a shoot on his 20,000-acre (8,000-hectare) estate near the town of Kelso southeast of Edinburgh, told Reuters that better, though more expensive, land management could help solve the problem.

Two morning rounds of shooting several dozen birds left him pleased. "It shows that can be done if you really look after a place," he said.

Nor did the shortage of birds stop the tradition race by London establishments to obtain the first grouse direct from the moor. Both the Savoy and Dorchester hotels told Reuters they would have grouse on the menu — for dinner at the latest.

## Lloyd defeats Kohde-Kilsch, retains Canadian Open title

TORONTO (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd, employing superior strokes and gritty determination, wore down a battling but mentally fatigued Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-2, 6-4 Sunday to retain her Canadian Open women's tennis title.

In winning her fourth Canadian Open championship, Lloyd also established a personal single season high in earnings.

The \$40,000 first-place prize pushed the top seed's winnings for the year to \$692,569, passing her previous high of \$689,458 in 1982.

Kohde-Kilsch, who played her best match of the tournament when she eliminated second-seeded Martina Navratilova of the U.S. in the quarterfinals, earned \$20,000.

But the 21-year-old West German was no match for Lloyd, who has now won all eight meetings

against Kohde-Kilsch.

"It's very hard to beat Chris," said Kohde-Kilsch. "She doesn't miss. I have to do everything on every point, make the greatest shots to win a point. But she forces you to, otherwise she gets everything."

All too often Kohde-Kilsch was forced to rally from behind the baseline as Lloyd gave her few chances to reach the net.

Kohde-Kilsch only felt comfortable rushing the net when she cracked her first service in but never came in behind her second serve and rarely against Lloyd's second serve fearing the 30-year-old's deadly passing touch.

"Sometimes I thought I hit great approaches, chipping backhands low and deep and she's pass me. The next time you try to hit it that much better and it's just out," Kohde-Kilsch said.

Lloyd, who captured the 139th tournament title of her career, felt she had an edge in the mental aspect of the game.

"Mentally I think I've had an easier time here than she has," said Lloyd. "It must be difficult to beat Martina and come back."

"She came back with a good match yesterday (beating Helena Sukova of Czechoslovak), but it's tough to do day after day. I really didn't expect her to come out 100 per cent mentally ready. She just hasn't had that experience and made more errors."

In the doubles final, Navratilova rebounded from her loss to Kohde-Kilsch by teaming with compatriot Gigi Fernandez to defeat Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands and Pascale Paradis of France 6-3, 6-0.

The winning team split \$16,000 while the losers earned \$8,000.

### CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk, Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbecue for lunch FRIDAY  
Tel: 818214  
Come and taste our specialties  
Open daily  
12:30 noon - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight

### HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER AUTHORITY AMMAN SERVICE RESERVOIRS OFF-SITE DRAINAGE SYSTEM CONTRACT 123/85

The Water Authority invites experienced international contractors from member countries of the World Bank and from Taiwan and Switzerland, and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as general, first and second class water and sewerage contractors and general and first class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of Amman Service Reservoirs off-site drainage system project, contract 123/85. Non Jordanian contractors are encouraged to associate with such qualified contractors but may also associate with second class water and sewerage contractors and first class roads or buildings contractors. The project consists of:

1/A- Supply and laying of (R.C.) reinforced concrete pipes together with construction of manholes as follows:

a- About 4.17 km of R.C. pipes 500 mm diameter.  
b- About 1.983 R.C. pipes 600 mm diameter.

1/B- Laying of ductile iron pipes supplied by the Water Authority together with construction of manholes as follows.

c- About 905 L.M.D.I. pipes 600 mm diameter.  
d- About 35 L.M. steel pipes 500 mm diameter.

2. A prebid conference will be held on Saturday, 31.8.1985 beginning at 9:00 hours at the office of the Water Authority, main building, Jabal Hussein.

3. On 31.8.1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope in person or by mail the financial and technical information on the firm or on the firms of the joint venture requested in the instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.

4. The bids are due not later than 12:00 hours noon, Jordan local time on Tuesday 17.9.1985 at the office of Water Authority.

5. Contract documents are available at the following address.

Water Authority  
Jabal Hussein, Nablus Street  
P.O. Box 2412  
Amman - Jordan  
Telephone 666111  
Telex 22439 WAJ JO

The non-refundable cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD one hundred per set and the cost of any additional set of contract documents is JD fifty per set.

President  
Eng. Mohammad S. Kellani

### SOUND AND LIGHT AT JERASH

Will reopen August 15, 1985 evenings at 7:30 as follows: Arabic on Friday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday; English on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

Tickets on sale at site at JD 1. (Children up to 12 years old only 100 fils).  
Special J.E.T. buses to Jerash leave daily from Abdali J.E.T. station at 5 p.m. sharp and back to Amman after show.

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Deluxe unfurnished second floor consisting of independent accommodation of three bedrooms with built-in CUPBOARDS. TWO large SALONS, two bathrooms, end spacious kitchen, independent central heating, and telephone.

Location: Prince Rashid Suburb, West Amman near Luswi Centre.  
Please phone 814414/811771  
9 a.m. - 2 p.m.  
4 p.m. - 7 p.m.

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Candidates must have:

- BSc. in computer science
- Excellent command of English and Arabic
- Exempted from military service.

For appointments please call tel. no. 676686.

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### DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, salon, dining room and bathroom. Location: 7th Circle, Jabal Amman.

Please contact 627396 or 638299/Amman between 3-7 afternoons.

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Live-in, well trained, experienced presentable MAID/ DOMESTIC HELPER to work for an ambassador. Good knowledge of a European language is essential and good references are required. Excellent salary and benefits for the successful candidate are offered.

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Three bedroom apartment with full facilities. Location: 6th Circle, Swiefelch opposite Fued Supermarket.

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Overlooking Sports City - 3 bedroom ground level with own beautiful garden, telephone, separate heating. Deluxe all new furniture and appliances. Including: Wall to wall carpeting, dryer, dishwasher and video.

Full time helper/attendant on site.  
Phone: 603677

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe apartment housed in a ground floor and fully furnished — two bedrooms, a sitting room, complete utilities, wall-to-wall carpet and new furniture. Equipped with a telephone and central heating. Located in Shmeisani just 200 metres to the west of the Romanian Embassy on the same road.

Please call: 661046 or 630846

### FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

A furnished villa in the university housing suburb composed of 3 bedrooms, 2 large sitting and guest rooms, 3 balconies, a garage, maid-room, and spacious garden, with telephone.

Can be rented for one year  
For information: Contact 844229

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A furnished house with a telephone, central heating, three bedrooms, two sitting rooms, two verandas, very spacious kitchen and wall to wall carpet, located between the 6th and the 7th Circle — behind the American Embassy warehouse.

For more information please call 812399.

### VILLA-LIKE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, dining room, living room, separate entrance, garage, big garden, central heating, telephone, and wall-to-wall carpet.

Located in Shmeisani.  
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### FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET

A two bedroomed fully-furnished and equipped apartment to let.

Location: 6th Circle area  
For further details please contact owner at 661464

### UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Location: Shmeisani  
Two bedrooms, sitting room, dining hall, large kitchen, mountain view veranda, separate central heating, 1½ bathrooms.

Contact 660260 Amman

### FOR RENT

A fully-deluxe furnished independent house consisting of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, salon and lounge with telephone, garden and independent entrance.

Rent can be on a monthly or annual basis.  
Location: Jabal Amman - 4th Circle  
Call: 672552, 601745

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Furnished villa with garden, 3 bedrooms, 2 full and 1 half bathrooms, living, dining and salon, fully-equipped kitchen, central heating.

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Jabal Amman, Tel: 810033

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TWO well-furnished apartments adjacent to each other, each is suitable for a gentleman (man & wife), consisting of one bedroom and sitting room with telephone and central heating. Located at Jabal Hussein, near the Water Authority (600 metres from Ministry of Interior Circle).

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Tel. 662467

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A well-qualified female typist who reads, writes and can type English.

Please contact Ministry of Tourism, Department of Administration.

### DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, salon, dining room and bathroom. Location: 7th Circle, Jabal Amman.

Please contact 627396 or 638299/Amman between 3-7 afternoons.

### VILLA-LIKE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, dining room, living room, separate entrance, garage, big garden, central heating, telephone, and wall-to-wall carpet.

Located in Shmeisani.  
Call: 603160

### FURNISHED APARTMENT WITH TELEPHONE FOR RENT

Location: Shmeisani  
Two bedrooms, sitting room, dining hall, two verandas, small garden, separate central heating, 1½ bathrooms.

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Tel: 625155

**THE FINAL COUNTDOWN**

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema  
**OPERA**

Tel: 675573

**SOMEONE LIKE YOU**

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema  
**PALESTINE**

Tel: 22117

**THE TWINS**  
BRUCE LEE  
THE INVINCIBLE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**

Tel: 22198

**THE WOLVES FOREST**

(Arabic)

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5-30-8

Cinema  
**Philadelphia**

**GOODBYE MY LOVE**

Show at 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30  
Tel: 3444-3449



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3790/800	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3580/85	Canadian dollars
	2.7980/95	West German marks
	3.1465/80	Dutch guilders
	2.3075/90	Swiss francs
	56.56/61	Belgian francs
	8.5475/5575	French francs
	1877/1878	Italian lire
	237.40/50	Japanese yen
	8.3150/3200	Swedish crowns
	8.2550/2600	Norwegian crowns
	10.1050/1100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	326.70/327.20	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a quiet session, with many issues moving off the early lows but persistent demand, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE was up 0.8 at 1,287.1 after opening 5.2 points down at 1,281.1.

The bulk of attention was centred around the new British partly paid shares which opened at 124p but eased to 121p at the close after a low of 117p. The fully paid existing shares closed 13p lower at 203p after 200p. Gold shares were firmer in active trading but North Americans eased in low volume.

Government bonds gained around 7/16 point with sterling. The exchequer 9% per cent "taplet" of 1998 was exhausted at 95%.

The U.K. treasury later announced it is to sell £800 million of treasury 9% per cent 2002, 25 per cent part paid stock. Electricals were mixed, with STC down 4p at 84 after 84 in further reaction to Friday's half-year results and passed interim dividend. Banks moved off the early lows, with Lloyds unchanged at 412 after 407. All four major U.K. clearing banks were trading in ex-dividend form. Insurances were generally firm but off the early highs. Christian Salvages added 5p to 136 after it announced a £10.5 million expansion programme.

Christie Tyler jumped 26p to 78 on news it had received an approach, which may lead to an offer for the company.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a time to think in terms of the very foundation and structure of your life and to consider the means by which you can have the things that you want most.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Think about how to make your home life more ideal and establish greater harmony there. Entertain friends in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A fine day for contacting old-time friends and renewing the relationships so they continue far into the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on improving your monetary status so that you can have a greater abundance in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get in touch with those who comprehend your needs and find out how much help you can expect from them.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Contact a successful advisor and gain suggestions for your greater success. More happiness is possible with your mate in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to make good friends happier and increase the prestige you are now enjoying. Get busy at that project at hand.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what your finest ambitions are and get the ball rolling in such directions. Be happy in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Although somewhat frustrated, you can make big progress just the same since you are ingenious.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Organize your responsibilities more wisely. Tell your mate just what you want in the days ahead.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are very cooperative, you can initiate and work out a partnership very well now. Be wide awake to some worldly affair.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get into projects that can last for a long time and you will have regular income coming in.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan the amusements you most like in the days ahead. Then do some big favor for your mate and you will have greater accord.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will understand how to make activities work out successfully and plan how to make them last far into the future. One who will understand how important security is and will be a fine family member and later a fine parent.

## THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

1. Pharaoh
5. Arthur or Little
9. City of 17A
14. Barton or Bow
15. Work unit
16. Souquet
17. Former Br. penal colony
19. Couch
20. Mornings
21. Social reformer
22. Verdant
23. A dozen
24. 100 square meters
25. World
26. City of 17A
27. Modern leader
34. Invent
35. Unlocks in poetry
36. Enclosures
37. Revealed
38. Taxes
39. Poison
40. Jardiniere
41. River into the Danube
42. City of 17A
44. City famed for opera house
45. Overhead railways
46. Forts
47. Sides of "Star Wars"
48. Sudan stock
49. Big Star state
50. Dodge
51. Dodge
52. Financial center of 17A
53. TV and radio
54. Car part
55. Ace
56. Entities
57. Touch closely
58. Ft. painter

DOWN

1. Athletic org.
2. Asst. agent
3. Low value
4. Food bit
5. Impediment
6. Micropresent
7. Goddess of discord
8. Ottoman title
9. Chaplaine
10. Indian
11. Wander
12. Agent
13. Sides of "Star Wars"
14. Strive
15. Trifurcate
16. Engine type
17. Zodiac sign
18. Brown pigment
19. Correct
20. Actress Taylor
21. Endured
22. Executive groups
23. Lila bees
24. Boorish person
25. Literary place
26. Wits
27. Erected
28. Tree yielding coloring material
29. Trojan hero
30. Concave
31. Valley
32. Geyser
33. Mine passage
34. Gr. letter
35. Rugged peak
36. Mito of the
37. Propa
38. 54rd of 17A
39. Thick head of hair
40. Actress Mary

## Bangladesh suffers from low jute price

DHAKA (R) — A sharp decline in the jute price in Bangladesh has forced farmers to smuggle their goods to India for higher rates and is threatening the country's agriculture-based economy.

Market reports said the price of jute, which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of Bangladesh's annual foreign exchange income, had dropped by almost 50 per cent in the world market in a year and plummeted by almost 70 per cent in local markets.

The government recently fixed the minimum rate of jute at 8,250 taka (\$290) per tonne, half the rate of last year, and ordered official agencies to buy jute directly from growers to stop middlemen offering lower prices to farmers.

But Mr. Zahir Al Haq, a wealthy landlord in eastern Brahmanbaria district, told Reuters jute prices in country markets had dropped to 5,500 taka (\$192) per tonne.

It was still lower in some remote areas where bullock carts or small boats provided most transportation, Mr. Al Haq added.

He said many farmers in his villages preferred to take their jute, a

golden fibre derived from a reed-like plant, hundreds of kilometres to the border and sell it to Indian buyers.

Bangladeshi traders at Akhaura, bordering India's Tripura state, said Indian buyers paid much higher prices for jute and other commodities including rice, wheat, used clothing and fish.

"We get up to 7,500 taka (\$260) for a tonne of jute from the Indians. The rate may go up further in a month," said Mr. Shahid Ali, a local jute merchant.

The Bangladesh government operates nearly 300 jute buying centres across the country. But one field inspector, who declined to be named, told Reuters the government was unable to provide necessary funds to increase purchases.

"Many growers who sold jute to us last year have still not been paid. For what good reason they should come back to us?" he said.

Others involved in jute trading have complained that the low quality of Bangladesh jute and poor marketing management sometimes scared away foreign buyers.

## Major shipping firm denies seeking cover

TOKYO (R) — One of the world's largest shipping lines, Sanko Steamship Company, Monday denied press reports that it would go to court to seek protection against its creditors.

The denial followed the suspension of trading in Sanko Steamship shares by the Tokyo stock exchange Monday.

Companies going to court for protection under Japan's corporate rehabilitation law are often put in the hands of a receiver or liquidated.

A spokesman for Sanko Steamship, which has suffered large losses, said: "The company has no plans at present to seek court protection."

A spokesman for the Tokyo stock exchange told Reuters it suspended the shares because the company had not commented on reports that it would apply for court protection soon.

Two Japanese news agencies, the Kyodo News Agency and Jiji Press, quoted "reliable sources" as saying the shipping company would apply for court protection Tuesday.

Trading in Sanko Steamship shares was suspended on Thursday after newspapers said the company's three main creditor

banks were refusing to make large new loans to it.

Sanko Steamship executives denied the reports and Daiwa Bank, one of the main creditors, said it and other banks were only reviewing their loans.

Banking sources said they thought Daiwa was owed about 91 billion yen (\$380 million).

Trading in Sanko Steamship shares began again on Friday and the price tumbled rapidly from 72 yen (30 cents). Just before Monday's suspension no one was prepared to buy at 27 yen (11.25 cents).

A spokesman for the Japan Shipowners Association said the recession in the world tanker market caused by the declining demand for oil was at the heart of Sanko Steamship's problems.

In the year ending in March this year Sanko Steamship lost 68.35 billion yen (\$285 million) compared with a loss of 55.09 billion yen (\$230 million) the previous year, company figures show.

It operates 244 ships, including 89 tankers. Shipping industry sources say this is about four per cent of the world's shipping tonnage.

Banking sources estimate the company's total outstanding debts at about 400 billion yen (\$1.6 billion).

## Midcon to buy United Energy

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Midcon Corp will buy United Energy Resources for \$1.14 billion in a deal that will create one of the largest natural gas pipeline companies in the United States.

Midcon's 23,500 kilometre interstate system extends from Louisiana and the southwest to the Chicago area, while United Energy has a 16,100-kilometre pipeline network stretching along the Gulf of Mexico coast from Texas to the western part of Florida in addition to the 4,000-kilometre intrastate operation in Texas.

The two natural gas pipeline companies said the agreement provides for Midcon to make a tender offer of \$41 a share for up to 18.1 million shares or about 65 per cent of the outstanding common stock of United Energy.

## Report on economy agitates Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's Social Democratic government, seeking reelection on the basis of its economic policy, has been embarrassed by a report said to be critical of the country's economy.

The confidential report, carried by the evening newspaper Expressen Sunday and by other newspapers Monday, was said to have been made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and showed 1985 inflation would be twice the government target and the balance of payments deficit three times the target.

The centre-right opposition parties, which have been losing ground in opinion polls ahead of the Sept. 15 election, were quick to exploit the report.

"What has the finance minister been promising bankers in New York that he doesn't dare say to the Swedish people?" conservative leader Mr. Ulf Adelsohn asked at an election rally.

"The IMF recommends precisely the policy we are suggesting: That Sweden must save and that the tax burden must be cut."

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt said he had not seen the report and did not know if published extracts were accurate. But he said its reported criticisms, particularly over-inflation, were over-pessimistic.

"The report was made in May,

since when the dollar has fallen, interest rates have come down and inflation has eased," Mr. Feldt told reporters. "If the fund had had access to today's material, the picture would have been different."

Mr. Feldt denied the report's allegations that the government had promised further cuts in public spending and possible tax increases if reelected on Sept. 15.

"I will seek a statement from the IMF chief denying that the fund either sought or received any pledges from us," he said.

The publication of the report came a few days after the release last Friday of the Social Democrats' election manifesto which pledged to expand the welfare state, combat unemployment and put state finances in order.

The report, addressed to members of the IMF executive board and entitled "Sweden — Staff Report for the 1985 Article IV Consultation", said inflation would be more than six per cent this year compared with a government target of three per cent.

It said wage increases would average seven per cent in 1985 and not five as agreed by the government and unions, adding that the imposition of a wage ceiling would be necessary in 1986 to help restore the competitiveness of Swedish industry.

## Qatari trade surplus rose sharply in 1984

DOHA (R) — Qatar's trade surplus jumped sharply to 12.21 billion riyals (\$3.35 billion) in 1984 from 7.85 billion (\$2.15 billion) in 1983, according to combined figures from the Qatar government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Figures released Monday by the government's Central Statistical Organisation showed Qatari imports fell by 20.4 per cent in 1984 to 4.22 billion riyals (\$1.16 billion). The organisation did not give export figures, but the IMF has calculated Qatari exports at 16.43 billion riyals (\$4.5 billion) in 1984 and 12.15 billion (\$3.33 billion) in 1983.

The country's trade surplus peaked at 15.48 billion riyals (\$4.24 billion) in 1982.

The higher 1984 exports came as the country increased its oil production by roughly one-third during the year to between 375,000 and 400,000 barrels per day, according to oil industry estimates.

Japan retained its position as the largest exporter to Qatar, though the value of its goods entering Qatar fell by 30 per cent to 812.2 million riyals (\$222.5 million). Britain was next largest, with 618.7 million (\$169.5 million), followed by West Germany with 304.6 million (\$83.5 million). The report gave no reason for the drop in imports.

## AFC, Mauritania sign accord

JEDDAH (R) — Jeddah-based Arab Fisheries Company (AFC) has signed a 15-year agreement with Mauritania to develop the country's shrimp industry, a company official said Monday.

AFC, jointly owned by 14 Arab countries, will undertake a one-year survey of shrimp stocks in Mauritanian waters and then negotiate a long-term arrangement for exports, the official said.

AFC previously negotiated similar projects to develop fisheries with Sudan and North Yemen.

## PAL, Vietnam sign air deal

MANILA (R) — Philippine Airlines (PAL) has signed an agreement with Vietnam to start services between Manila and Ho Chi Minh City, a PAL spokesman said Monday.

He said the agreement was signed last week but no date was set for the service to begin.

"Flights probably will be weekly to begin with," he added. "But at the moment, we are waiting for an indication from the Vietnamese (airline) on when they can start."

## 'French growth will not halt rise in unemployment'

PARIS (R) — France's economic growth will quicken next year but it will not be enough to prevent a further rise in unemployment, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Monday.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a standard barometer of economic performance, will grow by 1.9 per cent next year in real terms after a rise of just 1.1 per cent this year, the OECD said in its annual report on France.

But at the same time it predicted that unemployment would climb to an average 11 per cent of the work force, or more than two and a half million people, from 10.5 per cent this year.

It called for less government controls on conditions of employment.

"The existence of an extremely complex body of legislation undoubtedly constitutes a major psychological constraint and may discourage some employers from taking on labour," it said.

Any relaxation of labour laws would depend as much on a consensus between employers and unions as on government action, the OECD said.

Despite the gloomy employment outlook, OECD said France's economic austerity policy pursued since March 1983 had

undeniably met with success, and that improvements in domestic demand, the trade and current accounts and inflation could all be expected next year.

The OECD forecast that France will have a \$3.2 billion trade deficit this year, little better than last year's \$3.8 billion deficit.

But it predicted a deficit of only \$500 million in the first half of next year and said that "with the terms of trade expected to stabilise in 1985-86, a surplus could once again be achieved on trade account in the second half of 1986 for the first time since 1978."

It forecast that France would turn a \$400 million current account deficit this year into a \$2.2 billion surplus next year.

The growth of domestic demand would accelerate to 1.6 per cent next year from 0.6 per cent this year.

The report said that inflation would continue to decline, though less rapidly than officially targeted, with price rises being reined back to below five per cent on a yearly average next year.

## S. Arabia's crude oil output reported down

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia's crude oil production is down to 2.2 million barrels per day (b/d) so far this month, necessitating deep digging into financial reserves, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday.

Quoting Saudi sources, the Nicosia-based newsletter said the August figure compared with 2.6 million b/d in July, up 350,000 b/d from June as the Saudis filled tankers chartered for floating storage.

MEES said the production level indicated a monthly drawdown of about \$1.5 to \$2 billion from Saudi financial reserves to meet government spending.

It estimated the liquid portion of the reserves at \$70 to \$80 billion.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted in late July as saying he expected the kingdom's production to rise to its Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quota of 4.35 million b/d, and that by the end of August sales would rise due to the approaching winter.

Oil sources say customers have been reluctant to buy from the Saudis, since the official price is above the spot market price and leads to losses for refiners.

## Measures unveiled to stop polluting Mediterranean

BRUSSELS (R) — Plans to clean up the Mediterranean by preventing ships dumping oil and other pollutants were unveiled Monday by the European Community's (EC's) executive commission.

The commission, which runs the 10-nation Community on a day-to-day basis, proposed setting up floating reception centres outside important ports into which large oil tankers could dump their waste.

Private industry would be encouraged to compete to build the

sites, if necessary with Community financial support, and tough policing measures would be adopted to ensure ships used the facilities to dump dirty water used to flush out their tanks.

The commission urged the immediate adoption of a pilot project as a first step towards a wider system.

The recommendations are to be discussed at an international conference of Mediterranean states in Genoa in September.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANKE

WUNDE

UNJORI

BLOWEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IN THE "O O O O" FOR "O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUEEN FACET KILLER NIPPLE  
Answer: What nepotism is — "KIN-FLUENCE".



## Australia delays moves against South Africa

CANBERRA (Agencies) — The Australian cabinet decided Monday to delay possible sanctions against South Africa pending an expected statement on possible political changes by South African President P.W. Botha.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said the cabinet had made a number of firm decisions on actions in response to the current South African situation.

But he told a press conference it would not release details until it had assessed the content of Mr. Botha's statement.

Government sources said the United States and Britain had conveyed to Australia the possibility that Mr. Botha would announce significant changes to the political system in South Africa at a national party congress on Thursday in Natal.

This helped to persuade the cabinet to delay any announcement of its decision, the sources said.

The sources said the sanctions included closing the Australian trade office in Johannesburg and withdrawing government investment and trade incentives from

South Africa.

Australia's envoy to South Africa, Robert Birch, who was recalled last week for consultations, will return to Pretoria on Sunday to assess reaction to Mr. Botha's statement, Mr. Hayden said.

He said any decisions by Mr. Botha would have to represent an advance towards a peaceful settlement and must be acceptable to South Africa's black majority.

A South African minister said in a radio interview from Johannesburg that outside pressure against South Africa was counterproductive.

"Reform is always a painful process and when outside countries try to exert pressure and call you all sorts of dirty names it is counterproductive to the process of reform," Assistant Foreign Minister Louis Nel said.

"We think that the sanction

campaign, bearing in mind the dependence of so many millions of black people from outside our country, is so immoral that it is like chemical warfare."

Meanwhile the Reagan administration says it is now up to South Africa to make a move away from apartheid, following a warning to the white-ruled government that President Ronald Reagan may be unable to hold off congressional sanctions.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Sunday that National Security Adviser Robert C. McFarlane had laid out the "realities of the situation" in a meeting with South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha last week in Vienna.

Mr. McFarlane told South African officials Mr. Reagan would be unable to sustain a veto of sanctions legislation pending in Congress unless there is "accelerated movement" away from the apartheid policies of racial separation.

The South Africans were told there was a "lack of in-depth understanding in the United States of the complexities of the South African problem," Mr. Speakes said.



POPE IN AFRICA — Pope John Paul II nation African tour. See story below (AP wirephoto)

## Ugandan talks set for Dar Es Salaam

ARUSHA, Tanzania (R) — Peace talks between Uganda's new military rulers and its main rebel group will take place in Dar Es Salaam Tuesday, a senior Tanzanian official said Monday.

Sammy Mdee, director of the Arusha International Conference Centre, said he did not know who would represent the two sides.

Uganda's military strongman, Lt. Gen. Tito Okello, said on Saturday he would meet National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels in Arusha Tuesday.

But Mr. Mdee said he had not been contacted about the planned meeting and, after talking to a senior Foreign Ministry official in the capital, he told Reuters the talks would be held in Dar Es Salaam.

The NRA, which waged a four-year-old guerrilla campaign against deposed President Milton

Obote's government, has set tough conditions for the talks.

The guerrillas, led by former Ugandan Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, have said they would take part only if Gen. Okello came as head of the Ugandan army, not as head of state, the position he assumed after the July 27 coup.

They also demanded half the seats on the ruling military council and a change in venue for the talks from the Ugandan capital of Kampala, where Gen. Okello originally called a roundtable conference with all Ugandan rebel groups.

A spokesman for the NRA, the largest, best-trained and best-equipped of the three rebel Ugandan groups, told Reuters Sunday the Ugandan authorities had not replied to their conditions, but he

added that NRA would not attend if the conditions were not met.

Some African diplomats in Nairobi said Gen. Okello could satisfy the NRA by taking a delegation composed only of members of the military council, thus giving the appearance that negotiations were between two armies.

Gen. Okello has already met one demand by changing the venue, the diplomats said. The issue of sharing seats on the military council can be ironed out at the meeting, they added.

Tanzania has played a key role in Ugandan politics for over a decade. When Mr. Obote was first toppled in 1971 by dictator Idi Amin, he fled to Tanzania.

Mr. Obote's supporters overthrew Mr. Amin in 1979 with the help of Tanzanian troops.

## 11 Tamils killed as talks start in Bhutan

COLOMBO (R) — Secret talks aimed at resolving the conflict between Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils resumed in Bhutan Monday as news reached Colombo of the killing of 11 Tamils living in two refugee camps.

A spokesman for the citizen's committee in Sri Lanka's north east Trincomalee district told Reuters by telephone that unidentified gunmen in civilian clothes arrived at the camps by bus on Saturday and shot the 11.

He said the shootings were possibly a reprisal for the killing of three Sinhalese women and a child two days ago in the same district which has a mixed population of Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims.

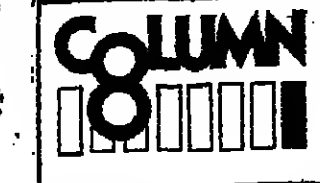
At least 2,000 people have been killed in the island's ethnic conflict in the past 10 years and representatives of the government, five major separatist guerrilla groups and Tamil leaders are meeting in Bhutan to discuss new suggestions in the search for a solution.

In Colombo, security forces defused a seven kilo (15 pound) bomb found in a train which arrived from northern province.

A railway spokesman told Reuters Transport Minister M.H. Mohammad immediately summoned a meeting of officials and directed that all trains to and from the north must be searched in future.

The Tamils, who form 12.6 per cent of the island's 15 million people, are demanding a separate state in northern and eastern provinces where most of them live.

The government has rejected the separatist demand and the Tamils have agreed to consider a viable alternative.



## China expects more sales of paper panties

PEKING (R) — China expects demand for paper panties and other underwear to soar in the next two years, a provincial newspaper reported. The Shaanxi daily did not give details of China's production of disposable paper underwear, but said other fads expected to sweep society included pendant watches, personal computers and perfumed tissue paper.

## Indian man marries 89th wife

NEW DELHI (R) — A wealthy landowner from India's eastern state of Orissa has carried his 89th bride over the threshold, the Press Trust of India reported. The news agency quoted Udaynath Dakshinay, 61, as saying he pledged himself to polygamy when his first wife left him 36 years ago, just two weeks after their marriage. Dakshinay said that of the 88 women he has since married — all according to traditional Hindu rites — 57 have either left or divorced him and 26 have died.

## Prisoners announce escape, win prize

ZURICH (R) — Two men who broke out of a Swiss jail last week announced their escape to a radio station and won the prize for the best news item provided by listeners. The two telephoned the French-language radio station in Lausanne on Aug. 5 after escaping from prison in Fribourg, western Switzerland, where officials said they were serving sentences for robbery. Their voices were not, however, broadcast. A radio spokeswoman said the station had not been able to present the usual prize of a transistor radio because the two escapees had "not left a contact address." She added that she believed one of the prisoners had been recaptured but this could not be confirmed.

## More human remains found in Macao

MACAO (R) — Police combed a popular Macao beach for more pieces of human bodies which authorities said may be floating into the Portuguese-run territory from China. Six feet and two hands were found by swimmers on Thursday at the mouth of the Pearl River which flows past the South China district of Canton. Another hand was found two days later and on Sunday as children thronged the beach for a sandcastle building competition, parts of what police said could be a skull were washed ashore. Police said no one had been reported missing in Macao and they had told Chinese authorities of the finds.

## Pop star rescued after boat capsizes

FALMOUTH, England (R) — Simon Le Bon, lead singer in the British pop group Duran Duran, was rescued by helicopter after his boat capsized in a yacht race off south western England with 24 people on board. No one was injured in the accident which occurred when Le Bon's 77-foot ocean racer, Drum, went over in gale-force winds while competing in the biennial Fastnet Yacht Race off the south western tip of England, a coast guard official said. He said Le Bon and the others on board were rescued by a lifeboat and a Royal Navy helicopter and taken to the land. Organisers of the 605-mile race from the Isle of Wight off southern England to the Fastnet Lighthouse off the south western tip of Ireland said weather conditions were the worst since 1979 when 15 competitors drowned.

## Orphanages rescue lost pandas

PEKING (R) — Panda orphanages in the south west Chinese province of Sichuan have rescued at least 29 abandoned pandas, the New China News Agency has said. It said an orphanage run by one family raised 14 pandas, including a two-month-old baby named Yingxin which had been on the verge of death. The daughter of the family fed Yingxin with bottled milk and the son was responsible for cleaning its cradle and washing its diapers, the agency said. Yingxin was sent to Peking Zoo and was exhibited in the United States last year during the Olympic Games.

## Pakistani police disperse protesters after 9 deaths

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (AP) — Hundreds of heavily armed riot police dispersed protesters with baton charges and tear gas here Monday after thousands of people rioted to protest the deaths of nine people in a bizarre killing spree.

Police armed with machine guns, rifles and tear gas blocked off the Dhok Kabha area and stood guard at intersections in the centre of the city after a night of rioting.

More than 10,000 people had surged through Rawalpindi, erecting barricades, burning bricks and rocks at police and attacking

vehicles and shops in the city, which adjoins the capital of Islamabad.

Residents who took part in the protests charged the police, who are closely identified with the military government, were ineffective and could not protect the public.

Police quickly broke up new attempts to demonstrate, seizing placards and arresting men leading the crowds.

"It has been bad. But we've got it under control," said Inspector Jaha Khan, who was commanding a riot squad in the Dhok Kabha district.

## Pope praises extended family

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) — Pope John Paul II, sunbathed after four days in the tropics, flew to the barren and mountainous west Monday to preach that progress doesn't require Africa to adopt a "powerful anti-life mentality."

The Pontiff also urged Africans to defend their age-old social security system, called the extended family, against erosion by society or state.

The Pope's remarks were in the prepared text of a homily delivered Monday morning in the English-speaking town of Bamenda, 270 kilometres north of the capital of Yaounde.

The Roman Catholic Church has been sharply criticised in some African and other Third World nations for opposing birth control as a way of curbing population growth that is outstripping food production.

The Pope told Africans "your glad acceptance of your children as God's gift to you stands to your glory and honour. But today there is a powerful anti-life mentality. It is more widespread in developed nations, but it is also being transmitted to the developing nations as if it were the compulsory path to development and progress."

He praised church workers for their efforts to "make the natural methods of regulating fertility known, respected and applied."

## Greek threat to cancel F-16 purchase may spark new European contest

ATHENS (R) — The Greek Socialist government's threat not to buy new warplanes from the United States could spark a new contest among other Western aircraft manufacturers to modernise Greece's air force.

But it has also raised fears in Greece's defence establishment that any delay in replacing the ageing fighter-interceptors of the NATO member could reduce the country's defence capability, defence analysts said.

A government spokesman has said that Greece could cancel its plans to buy 40 U.S.-built General Dynamics F-16 interceptors if the U.S. Defence Department continued to delay its approval of the sale.

A main factor in the Defence

Department's withholding its approval, it is widely believed here, is American fear of a possible leak of Western Defence technology to the Soviets.

In nearly four years of Socialist rule, Greece has forged closer ties with the Soviet Bloc and opposed the United States on defence issues.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said he plans to shut down the four U.S. military logistics bases in Greece in 1988, thus straining defence ties with Washington even more.

Greece plans to buy at least 40 of the F-16s at about \$1 billion, along with an equal number of Dassault-Breguet Mirage 2000 multi-purpose fighters from France.

## TV programme to describe Japanese germ warfare experiments on PoWs

LONDON (AP) — Survivors will describe how the Japanese conducted deadly germ warfare experiments on hundreds of American prisoners during World War II in a television documentary to be shown this week, newspapers reported Sunday.

The documentary says the Japanese experiments escaped U.S. prosecution by sharing their data, the reports said.

The programme is to be shown in Britain on Tuesday. Newspapers on Sunday published details of the hour-long documentary by TVS, a regional arm of independent television, Britain's Independent Commercial Network.

The tests were carried out on American, British and Australian soldiers at a secret Japanese prisoner-of-war camp at Mukden in north-east China, former soldiers who said they survived such tests were quoted as telling TVS.

The war veterans were not named in any of the accounts. TVS spokesman Gordon Tucker said half a dozen American ex-PoWs were interviewed. He said they were not identified in the film because their names were not considered important to British viewers, but the makers of the film had the names in their records.

The purported victims were quoted as saying the tests were performed by a secret branch of the Japanese Imperial Army known as Unit 731, and that the tests included injecting U.S., British and Australian prisoners with deadly germs and then charting their illnesses before they died.

The documentary apparently offered the first descriptions from witnesses of the alleged experiments.

An October 1981 article in the bulletin of the atomic scientists, a U.S. publication, first suggested that the Japanese carried out experiments on American prisoners in northern China.

The article quoted a 1956 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum to substantiate the charges, and said U.S. authorities chose not to try the Japanese involved, accepting their test data instead.

No survivor of the alleged experiments ever surfaced. It was not clear why witnesses would have waited until now to appear.

According to newspaper accounts, Tuesday's documentary will include interviews with witnesses describing how as many as 3,000 Japanese petty criminals and dissidents were dissected alive, frozen to death in refrigerated chambers, or tied up and left in fields where mustard gas bombs were exploded.

A similar account was given in 1982 by a Japanese best-seller, the Devil's Gluttony. The book, by Seichi Morimura, described 731st Unit, saying it killed as many as 3,000 Chinese, Soviet and Korean prisoners in germ experiments.

The documentary did not say how many allied prisoners of war died at Mukden in the alleged experiments, according to the press reports. The exact period of time in which the experiments purportedly took place was not given.

The documentary, according to accounts in the Observer and the Sunday Telegraph newspapers, said more than 1,000 American soldiers who survived the infamous "death marches" after Japan overran the Philippines in 1942 were among those shipped to Mukden, along with about 100 British and Australian prisoners of war.

In the winter of 1942, out of 1,450 prisoners at Mukden, 430 died, mostly from dysentery and paratyphoid, the documentary said.

Paratyphoid is a bacterial disease that causes the formation of abscesses in bones, joints and lungs. Dysentery is an inflammation of the intestine characterised by frequent bowel movements.

TVS lists the names of Japanese scientists who allegedly were granted immunity from prosecution for war crimes in exchange for sharing the results of their experiments with U.S. intelligence and bacteriological warfare officers in the months after Japan formally surrendered on Sept. 2, 1945.

Mr. Tucker said the interviewees included Col. Murray Sanders, who arranged the immunity deal on behalf of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He said Sanders was filmed admitting that in retrospect he believed the deal was a mistake.

U.S. authorities withheld all evidence of Unit 731 from the trials of Japanese war criminals in Tokyo, which ended in April 1948, TVS claims.

It was not possible immediately to get reaction from U.S. officials.

Tsutomu Himeno, second secretary at the Japanese embassy in London, was asked Sunday if the documentary would hurt his country's relations with other countries, and he said: "I have no doubt that every single Japanese person, both at home in Japan and abroad, is anxious to maintain and enhance good, peaceful and co-operative relations with other countries, including Britain."

The programme, titled Unit 731: Did the Emperor Know? said, two decrees by Japan's leader, Emperor Hirohito, led to the creation of a germ warfare headquarters at Pingfan, 563 kilometres north east of Mukden in Manchuria, but it was unclear whether Hirohito knew of the alleged wartime experiments on humans.



FINDERS KEEPERS: Treasure Salvors divers Curtis White (left), and Dick Klandt unload a silver bar in Key West, Florida, recently, which was recovered from the sunken 17th Century Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atucha. Thus far seven chests containing silver coins and one chest containing gold bars have been recovered in addition to 140 silver bars like the one shown (AP wirephoto)

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### A SHOT IN THE DARK

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH  
♦ Q553  
♦ J101  
♦ AK108  
♦ 107

WEST  
♦ J84  
♦ 653  
♦ 953  
♦ Q843

EAST  
♦ 1072  
♦ 9873  
♦ 764  
♦ 652

SOUTH  
♦ AK6  
♦ AKQ  
♦ Q32  
♦ AKJ9

The bidding:  
South West North East  
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♣ Pass  
7 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

By and large, you will do well to abide by standard opening leads. Odd leads might confuse declarer, but they are more likely to fool partner. The one time when an eccentric lead might pay huge dividends at little risk is against a grand slam—your chances of blowing a trick with the lead are much less.

This hand is from the recent Fall North American Championships in San Diego. North-South were using key-card Blackwood, an North's response showed the missing ace and the king of trumps. South's leap

to seven no trump was based on the expectancy of finding at least a five-card diamond suit in the North hand, which would make 12 tricks a certainty. Either a sixth diamond, a black queen or a finesse would produce the 13th trick.

Against seven no trump West, Frank Kimball, found the inspired lead of the jack of spades. Declarer won the king of spades and played four rounds of diamonds, sluffing a club from hand. No did both defenders. Next came three rounds of hearts, to which everyone followed.

Declarer had twelve tricks. The fulfilling trick could come either from spades or clubs. Had West not led the jack of spades, declarer would now have cashed his high spades and, when the suit split evenly, the long spade would have assured the contract.

As a result of the lead, however, declarer thought he was onto a sure thing. West "had to hold" the ten of spades because he led the jack at trick one. Declarer cashed the ace king of clubs, in case the queen would drop. When that didn't happen, he cashed the ace of spades and continued with a low spade. When West followed with a low spade, declarer confidently finessed dummy's nine. East won the ten of spades and a heart for a surprising down two!